

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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### Palestinian Prisoners Exchanged for 3 Israelis

#### Israelis Released in Geneva

JN201741 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT  
20 May 85

[Text] The operation of exchanging 3 Zionist soldiers for 1,250 Palestinians and Lebanese detained in Zionist prisons began in Geneva today. The first exchange of prisoners, in which more than 2,000 Palestinian detainees were released from Zionist prisons in exchange for 6 Zionist soldiers our hero revolutionaries had taken prisoner in Lebanon, took place as a result of negotiations the PLO and the Zionist enemy held through the International Committee of the Red Cross during the 1983 Tripoli siege. The three soldiers were released in Geneva today in exchange for Palestinian and Lebanese detainees.

#### Palestinians Leave for Libya

HK210020 Hong Kong AFP in English 2358 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Geneva, May 21 (AFP) — The 394 Palestinian prisoners exchanged here Monday for three Israeli soldiers took off for Libya in three planes between 22:50 and 23:00 GMT. The three Israelis took off for home at 22:30. Another 761 prisoners of Israel were released during the day as part of the same exchange on the Syrian border and in the Israeli-occupied Gaza strip and Jordan West Bank.

#### Prisoners Arrive in Libya

JN211322 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT  
21 May 85

[Text] Tripoli — The 394 Palestinian, Arab, and foreign strugglers who were liberated from Zionist prisons arrived in Tripoli, Libya, from Geneva at dawn today within the framework of "Operation Galilee" under which 1,250 strugglers were released. The strugglers were accorded a warm popular welcome. The crowd chanted slogans greeting the strugglers, reaffirming the Arab character of Palestine, and calling for the toppling of all forms of U.S.-Zionist conspiracies. PFLP-GC official spokesman Fadl Shururu expressed happiness at the success of the prisoner exchange operation. He said: It gives me pleasure to convey from this country, and before returning to Damascus, the freed strugglers' greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad, who is well known for his pan-Arab stands which have proved their real effectiveness in repulsing the suspect conspiratorial plans

against our Arab nation and our Palestinian cause. Shururu described the operation as a sound, practical, and tangible reply to Sharon's claims and to his description of the invasion of Lebanon as "Operation Galilee." Shururu stressed that this operation is another victory to be added to the victories scored in Lebanon, thanks to the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist alliance.

#### Klibi Receives Sudanese Military Council Members

JN201034 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 20 (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council (TMC) members Lt Gen 'Uthman al-Amin and Lt Gen Nav Yusuf Husayn were received Sunday by the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi who discussed latest developments in Sudan with them. The two TMC members are part of the delegation currently touring the Arab Maghreb carrying messages to the leaders of Tunisia, Morocco, Algeri, PLO and the Arab League.

#### Klibi Meets Libyan, Tunisian Arab League Delegates

LD201822 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Tunis, 19 May (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Mr. Chedli Klibi today here met with Messrs Taieb Sahbani and Abdullah al-Harrari, the Tunisian and Libyan permanent delegates to the Arab League. After their separate meetings with Mr. Klibi, both Mr. Sahbani, the Tunisian delegate, and Mr. al-Harrari, the Libyan delegate, agreed that talks during the two meetings covered issues of interest to the Arab nation as a whole.

In this context, the mass circulation Tunisian paper *AL-SABAH* says in its issue published today here that Tunisia has asked the International Court of Justice in the Hague to revise its 1982 decision over the continental shelf dispute between Tunisia and Libya. The decision of the International Court of Justice was in favor of Libya extending its continental shelf area to oil-rich zones between the two countries. *AL-SABAH* says that "the Tunisian side reproaches the decision of the International Court in the Hague for not taking into consideration the particular points referred to by the Tunisian side in its case, including the fact that the two Tunisian islands of Kerkena and Jerba are close to the continental shelf area given to the Libyans, in addition to the fact that the court disregarded Tunisia's historical rights in this connection.

**GCC Presents Proposals for Iraq-Iran Mediation***LD200915 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0851 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 May (KUNA) — Al-Sharjah's *AL-KHALIJ* attributed reports today to informed sources in Kuwait to the effect that the GCC countries have presented comprehensive mediation proposals between Iraq and Iran aimed at ending the war between the two countries. These diplomatic sources added that the GCC countries have offered assistance to Baghdad and Tehran to rebuild institutions destroyed in the war between the two countries.

The sources said that a ministerial delegation, probably comprising three GCC ministers, may visit Tehran later to complete the projects to be agreed between Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and the Iranian officials during Al-Faysal's visit to Tehran.

**BAHRAIN****Information Minister Returns From Denmark***GF191958 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1742 GMT 19 May 85*

[Text] Manama, 19 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad returned to Manama today from Denmark following a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Mimi Stilling Jacobsen, the Danish minister of cultural affairs.

During the visit, Al-Mu'ayyad held talks with Danish officials dealing with bilateral relations and cooperation in the cultural, artistic, and archaeological fields.

On his return, Al-Mu'ayyad was received by Shaykh 'Isa ibn Rashid Al Khalifah, under secretary at the Information Ministry; and a number of senior officials.

**KUWAIT****Minister Denies Knowledge of Jihad Message***GF201854 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 19 May 85 p 1*

[Text] Rashid al-Rashid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, has denied knowledge of the existence of a message from the Islamic Jihad organization in which the organization threatened to kill the American and French detainees who have been captured by it in Beirut, unless the Kuwaiti authorities release prisoners who are accused of bombings of the U.S. and French Embassies and some national interests in the country.

**PLO's Khalil al-Wazir Arrives for Official Visit***JN161751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 16 May 85*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Kuwait today on an official visit of several days. During the visit, Brother

Abu Jihad will hold discussions with a number of Kuwaiti officials on the developments in the Palestinian issue in the Arab and international arenas. He will also give a lecture at the Palestinian Students Union headquarters on the PLO's political and military situation.

**Delegation of Chinese Journalists Visits****Received by Assembly Speaker***GF171554 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 16 May 85 p 12*

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, received at his office on 15 May the Chinese journalists delegation, which is visiting Kuwait. Democratic life in Kuwait and development in the country, as well as bilateral relations, were discussed.

The Chinese ambassador to Kuwait; Yusuf al-'Ulayyan, president of the Kuwaiti Journalists Association; and Jum'ah Yasin attended the meeting.

**Delegation Member Comments***GF191638 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic 18 May 85 p 6*

[Report on interview with Qian Diqian, vice president of the All-China Journalists Association by Ahmad Basha — date not given]

[Text] Qian Diqian, vice president of the All-China Journalists Association, said that the purpose of his visit to the country is to consolidate friendship and cooperation between Kuwait and China, especially in the media field; to exchange expertise; and benefit from the experience of the Kuwaiti brothers in this field.

He added: During our visit, we met with Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister; and Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, chairman of the Kuwaiti National Assembly. We visited Al-Ahmadi city, the Kuwaiti oil company, the radio and television station, KUNA, and some local newspapers.

We established good relations with a number of Kuwaiti friends which will enhance cooperation and understanding. We have benefited greatly. We also became acquainted with the rapid development witnessed by Kuwait, and observed that the Kuwaiti Government is concerned about raising the living conditions of the sons of its people. It provides them with free health and education services. The Kuwaiti Government also is helping in the development of other Arab countries. The Kuwaiti Development Fund is for this purpose. Kuwait, while having an ancient civilization, also possesses modern technology.

Mr Qian added that he exchanged views with members of the Kuwaiti Journalists Committee on developing relations among the journalists of both countries, and exchanging expertise and visits. He said that he invited the general director of KUNA and his deputy to visit China.

His visit will have a great effect. He and his accompanying delegation will prepare radio programs about it in addition to publishing their impressions about Kuwait in Chinese daily newspapers.

Answering a question on Chinese-Kuwaiti relations, the vice president of the All-China Journalists Association said that relations have been developing since the establishment of diplomatic relations. The two countries have similar views and stands on a number of issues, including the Middle East and the Palestinian issues. The two countries have bright futures in economic cooperation. The Kuwaiti Government has granted a number of long-term loans for establishing industrial projects in China, while China can provide Kuwait with the required textile products, daily needs, and manpower.

There are 22 new projects in Kuwait to be implemented by Chinese workers. There are 11,000 Chinese workers currently working in Kuwait. Cooperation in cultural, health, and sports fields will be increased.

Answering a question on the stand of the Chinese press toward Arab issues, especially the Palestinian one, the Chinese guest said: The stand of the Chinese press regarding these issues is clear. We see two conditions for solving the Mideast issue in general, and the Palestinian cause in particular. First, Israel must withdraw from Arab territories that it occupied in 1967. Second, it must recognize the rights of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state. China supports all initiatives and actions that support this just stand.

He said that an international seminar for supporting the Palestinian people recently was led in Beijing. Chinese newspapers covered the seminar. *RENMIN RIBAO*, the largest of the Chinese papers, commented on the occasion. The Chinese press support Palestinian rights on every occasion.

## OMAN

**Naval Forces Test Exocet Missile 20 May**  
*GF201710 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1600 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The sultan's Naval Forces carried out a training operation at 1100 this morning. An Exocet missile was launched from the sultan's ship *Al-Batinah* against an old target ship. The missile hit the target directly according to plan. Several naval ships then approached the target ship and continued to bombard it with artillery shells until it finally sunk.

This missile is part of the modern and developed arms which have recently been supplied to the Omani sultan's Naval Force. It was tested by officers, NCO's, and sailors of the Omani sultan's Naval Forces who have received extensive training on such developed arms thanks to the supreme care and continuous support of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, general commander of the Armed Forces, in order to prepare and develop the heroic Armed Forces of his majesty.

The missile launch was carried out in the training district of the Omani sultan's Naval Forces in the Gulf of Oman. The commander of the Omani sultan's Naval Forces and a number of officers of the sultan's Armed Forces attended the exercise. In addition to the sultani ship *Al-Batinah*, the following warships also participated: *Al-Mabrukah*, *Zafar*, *Al-Sharqiyah*, *Al-Wafi*, *Al-Mujahid*, *Al-Jabar*.

## Briefs

**1984 GNP** — Muscat, 20 May (ONA) — The Sultanate GNP increased more than 5 percent in 1984 compared to 1983 figures. The Omani Central Bank reported that this increase is due to an increase of nonoil export revenues. The report stated that in 1984 the Sultanate managed to produce 152 million barrels of oil, an increase of 7 percent over 1983 figures, while oil export revenues reached 135 million barrels of oil against 128 million barrels in 1983. The value of nonoil export revenues registered a total sum of 127.2 million Omani riyals in 1984, an increase of 4.6 percent. The rapid economic development achieved an increase in the foreign trade volume of the Sultanate in both imports and exports. Imports increased by 88.2 million Omani riyals in 1984, an increase of 10.3 percent over 1983 figures. Exported or reexported projects were valued at 126.6 million Omani riyals, against 122.6 million Omani riyals in 1983, or an increase of 3.2 percent. The export of Omani nonoil products is increasing gradually. The value of these exported goods reached 17.2 million Omani riyals against 10.6 million Omani riyals in 1983. [Text] [Muscat ONA in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 84 GF]

## SAUDI ARABIA

**King Thanks Al-Asad for Help in Freeing Consul**  
*GF201820 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1800 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has expressed deep appreciation and gratitude to His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for the commendable efforts his excellency made to release Saudi Consul to Lebanon Husayn Farrash and return him to his homeland and kinfolk and for the care the Saudi consul received from his excellency until he arrived in Saudi Arabia this evening.

Saudi Consul to Lebanon Husayn Farrash arrived at King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport in Jeddah at 1900 today. He was kidnapped by armed elements in Beirut when he was leaving his house for the embassy 16 months ago. He arrived on board a special Syrian aircraft. He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Mecca; 'Ali Hasan al-Sha'ir, information minister; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; Zuhayr Sindi, director of the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport in Jeddah; and a number of his relatives, friends, and kinfolk.

## Sudanese Prime Minister, Delegation Visit

### Arrive in Jeddah

GF201658 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1640 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 20 May (SPA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Da'Allah arrived in Jeddah today on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was met on arrival by Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Mecca; Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and the minister who will accompany the guest; Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; and 'Isa Mustafa, Sudanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The Sudanese prime minister is accompanied by a delegation that includes several Sudanese ministers.

### Received by King Fadh

LD202202 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2130 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 20 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah, who conveyed to his majesty a written message from the chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Turki ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and his excellency minister of state accompanying the minister, Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud.

The meeting was attended on the Sudanese side by Minister of Finance and Economic Planning 'Awad 'Awadh 'Abd al-Majid, Education Minister Bashir Haj al-Tawin, Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications Peter Gatkuot, Deputy Governor of the Sudanese Bank Mahdi al-Faki and the Sudanese Ambassador to the Kingdom 'Isa Mustafa.

## Foreign Minister Makes Official Visit to Iran

### Activities in Iran

For Saudi and Iranian reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud to the Islamic Republic of Iran and his meetings with Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, see the Iran section of the 20 May South Asia *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

### Returns From Tehran 20 May

GF201716 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1643 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 20 May (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal returned to Jeddah from Tehran this evening after an official 3-day visit to Iran.

His highness left Tehran earlier today. He was seen off by Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Velayati; senior Iranian Foreign Ministry officials; the ambassadors of Islamic countries to Iran; and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran, Marwan al-Rumi.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal made a predeparture statement to Iranian television in Tehran. He said his visit to Iran, which was made in response to an invitation from the Iranian foreign minister, was to discuss bilateral relations and Islamic issues. He said he met with Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and that he held two rounds of talks with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

He added that his talks with Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati resulted in finding extensive scopes of cooperation between the two countries and that the region's issues were discussed. He described the region's issues as critical and numerous and said that the talks were serious, frank, and positive. Many benefits were gained in clarifying the views through which the interests of our region and countries can be promoted, he added. His highness the foreign minister expressed pleasure over the results of his talks with the Iranian foreign minister.

He said that he extended an invitation to him, and that the Iranian foreign minister has accepted the invitation and will respond to it in due time.

The Iranian foreign minister also made a similar statement to Iranian television in which he said that Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal held discussions with the president, the Majlis speaker, the prime minister, and with him on bilateral relations and regional issues; that views on them were exchanged; and that good bases and principles for good relations were formed.

The Iranian foreign minister expressed hopes for continuing contacts between the two countries and that the visit of his highness to Iran will bring about tangible and practical results.

His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal held a 3-hour meeting today with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

## Foreign Minister's Visit to Tehran Analyzed

GF201648 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 20 May 85

["News Analysis" by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Muhanna]

[Text] The steps and efforts being made to end the Gulf war have begun to enter a new stage that may be very effective as a result of the moves being made by international committees. Those who are interested in Gulf affairs have seen a step taken through the visit of Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal to Tehran. Gulf, Arab, and international optimism have followed this visit and Gulf information media have described it as a serious step to realize peace in the region, which has been torn apart by the war and paid a high price during the past years. The war has harmed the capabilities of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and undermined Islamic strength.

With his visit to Iran, His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal had carried an honest Saudi desire to end this war, which has disturbed the region and made fear prevail in Gulf waters instead of permanent security and peace. His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal affirmed to reporters following his meeting with Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi that he clearly explained to the Iranian officials what Saudi Arabia always has said with truthfulness and honesty: The Iraqi-Iranian war will bring destruction and devastation to the fraternal people in Iraq and Iran and will provide an opportunity for those who are lying in wait for the Islamic world and the countries of this region in order to harm the interests of the Islamic nation and plant more division among the region's countries.

His highness affirmed that the Kingdom and its brothers in the GCC will make honest efforts in the arena to find a solution to this destructive war in such a way that preserves the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. This is what His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal told reporters following his meeting with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi. This statement shows that the desire of Saudi Arabia and the GCC countries is an Arab and Islamic desire calling on the two fighting neighbors to stop the war in the interest of their people first of all, and in the Islamic interest in general. His Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and all the mediators who have passed through the arena of conflict between Iraq and Iran have affirmed that the war will result in no good, but only in losses in money and men. This war, which has brought destruction to the region, will bring many more bad surprises as long as it continues. The leaders of Iraq and Iran are greatly aware of what has happened to their people. Now, Iraqi and Iranian societies have become groups of stricken families, with many losing their fathers, brothers, or sons. The continuation of the killing in the ranks of Iranian and Iraqi societies will only lead the two peoples into a deep ditch where they will find only backwardness and many social problems.

His highness the foreign minister discussed with the Iranian leaders the basis of the Kingdom's structure and that His Majesty King Fahd 'Abd al-'Aziz follows the holy Koran and the prophet's traditions. Thus, the Kingdom in all its political moves and international relations puts the interests of Islam and the Islamic nation above all other considerations. The Saudi direction in the visit of his highness the foreign minister to Tehran is an indication of these efforts and the priority of Islamic considerations in Saudi moves. The Iraq-Iran war, which was wasted precious opportunities for the Islamic world, has made it possible to unite ranks and purpose, but the price that the Islamic world has paid during this war is very high. The enemy has gained the opportunity to plant differences and spread disorder among Muslim society. Are the leaders in Iraq and Iran, who have shouldered the trust of taking care of the two belligerent Muslim peoples, unaware of all these realities? The days have given us a lesson. The 5-year Iraq-Iran war is a lesson for everyone who wants to know what the fate of this losing war will be. To waste the opportunities for peace and the mediation efforts which are being made in the region and generously offered to the two belligerent warring countries is to waste the future of both Iraq and Iran. It is a bad indication of the dark future, God forbid, that otherwise will probably await the two Muslim peoples if the war between them continues.

The hope is great that the leaders in Iran and Iraq will understand the meaning of peace and the sanctity of the blessed month of Ramadan which is always a month of goodwill and blessings for the Muslim nation.

#### Papers Call for End to Iraq-Iran Conflict

GF200946 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 20 May (SPA) — Under the headline "The Visit That Surprised Observers" *AL-JAZIRAH* says in its editorial today: The foreign minister's visit to Iran, which coincides with the advent of Ramadan, has surprised all international political observers, for not a single observer predicted the possibility of such an extremely important visit — important for the situation in the Gulf region that has been the scene of a fierce 5-year war between two Gulf states, Iraq and Iran — taking place.

*AL-JAZIRAH* says that because the visit coincides with the month of Ramadan, the month dearest to all Muslims, an agreement on stopping the war and turning to peaceful negotiations between the two countries will be achieved, God willing.

*AL-JAZIRAH* hopes that the foreign minister's talks with Iranian leaders will achieve great progress toward peace between Iraq and Iran, and asks God to make Ramadan herald a good opening for the Gulf region in particular and for the Arab and Muslim nation by bringing about a comprehensive peace between two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran; this is so that they will restore the good-neighborliness, amity, and good relations that existed between them and resume their contacts to serve the interests of their fraternal peoples and the interests of the Muslim nation.

Under the headline "A Call To End the Bloodshed Among Muslims in Ramadan" *AL-NADWAH* asserts that the month of Ramadan and the 'Id al-Fitr that follows will be a good opportunity to proclaim a just and comprehensive peace between two Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran, because to halt the shedding of Muslim blood at any time is a good effort. The paper urges the two countries to reconsider their positions and concentrate on worship and fasting which, God willing, will pave the way for a just and permanent peace between them.

*UKAZ* says: Our Muslim nation has a vast potential in manpower and economic resources which provide it with a great opportunity to carry out effective action on all levels once all efforts and ranks are united. To achieve such an objective it only needs to reaffirm its commitment to the principles of Islam and return to its constitution: God's book and the tradition of his prophet.

*UKAZ* adds: At the beginning of Ramadan, the month in which the Koran was first revealed to guide people, Muslims should be inspired by the Koran's lofty principles and hasten to consolidate the solidarity of the Muslim nation and eliminate differences and conflicts so that the nation can strengthen its ability to foil the plots aimed at dividing it, draining its resources, and obliterating its historic and cultural role.

'UKAZ expresses the hope that Iraq and Iran will respond positively to the efforts being made to end the war between them and will channel their energies toward serving their peoples and confronting the challenges facing our Muslim world.

## UAE

### Turkish Prime Minister Stops Over En Route to Japan

GF181954 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 May (WAKH) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal stopped over in Abu Dhabi airport tonight on his way to Tokyo on a visit to Japan. He was received and seen off by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, UAE deputy prime minister.

A session of talks were held at the airport between the Turkish side led by Turgut Ozal and the UAE side led by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad. It was attended on the UAE side by Ahmad ibn Hamid, minister of information and culture; Muhammad al-Mulla, minister of communications; Sa'id al-Ghayth, minister of state for Cabinet affairs; Sa'id al-Raqbani, minister of agriculture and fisheries; Hamid ibn Nasir al-'Uways, minister of electricity and water; Hamad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Madfah, minister of health; Fadil al-Mazru'i, minister of education; and 'Abdallah Hamid al-Mazru'i, minister of justice. It was attended on the Turkish side by Ahmet Karaevli, minister of state; five Turkish parliamentarians; and (Nadid Tayzal), adviser in the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The two sides discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and ways to bolster them in various fields, the situation in the Middle East, and issues of mutual interest.

### Diplomatic Relations Established With New Zealand

GF201100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 May (WAKH) — The UAE and New Zealand have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them at the ambassadorial level as of today. This decision emerged from the common wish of the governments of the two countries to consolidate friendship relations and to develop cooperation between them.

## PDRY

### Further on DPRK Party Delegation's Visit

#### Received by Chairman

GF201950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic

1630 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's

Council Presidium, has received in his office the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] led by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

During the meeting a number of issues of concern to both countries were discussed, including the organization and exchange of expertise in fields of cooperation between the two parties.

The PDRY chairman expressed his satisfaction at the standard of development of relations between the two parties, peoples, and governments of the two friendly countries.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

### Cooperation Protocol Signed

GF201946 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic

1230 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpt] A cooperation protocol for 1985-86 was signed today between the YSP and the Workers Party of Korea at the Secretariat of the YSP Central Committee. The agreement was signed on the Yemeni side by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, while on the DPRK side it was signed by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

The protocol calls for exchanging party delegations on various occasions in order to exchange views on bolstering bilateral relations. The protocol also includes coordination of their joint struggle against imperialism and reaction.

### Palestinian Communist Party Official Departs

GF201500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic

1230 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Brother Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party, left Aden today after visiting our country at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee.

During his visit he met with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. He also held talks with our party leaders on the recent political situation in the Palestinian arena in particular, and on the situation in the Arab region in general.

**President Mubarak Receives King Husayn in Cairo**

NC201613 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT  
20 May 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 1-day visit to Egypt, during which he will hold talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the Middle East situation in light of recent developments, and on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent contacts in the area.

His Majesty King Husayn was received by President Mubarak and high-ranking officials. The Jordanian monarch was accorded an official reception at the Al-Qubbah Palace. President Mubarak will host a banquet to break a fast in honor of King Husayn and his delegation.

**Cambodia's Son Sann Thanks Nation for Support**

NC201103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 May (MENA) — Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann has expressed his country's profound appreciation for the political and moral aid the Arab Republic of Egypt is giving his country in its struggle against the invading enemy.

This was part of the news conference Son Sann held last night following the dinner given in his honor by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Son Sann also expressed his government's gratitude for Egypt's support of Cambodian efforts in the United Nations and other international organizations, such as the OAU and the Non-aligned Movement, which enable Cambodia to assume a normal role in these organizations.

The Cambodian prime minister pointed out that although differences exist among the three parties in his coalition government, meetings are being held among the party leaders to unify efforts against the invading enemy.

Son Sann said his government supports Egypt's efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He expressed his country's support for the Egyptian initiative and for the measures Egypt is taking for the sake of the Palestinian people's rights and the Palestinian issue. Son Sann also expressed support for a dialogue between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States.

At the beginning of the news conference, the Cambodian prime minister reviewed the conditions in his country and the status of the struggle his country's forces are waging against savage attacks by an enemy that is receiving material and military support.

He said that his people hope to receive additional material support for their struggle to enable them to escalate the struggle and confront the difficult conditions of the dry season. During the dry season the enemy uses its superior number of vehicles and tanks against the Cambodian forces to redress the losses suffered during the rainy season at the hands of the nationalist forces.

**Assembly Committee Statement on Jerusalem Day**

NC201914 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT  
20 May 85

[Text] The People's Assembly Arab Affairs Committee issued a statement today marking Jerusalem day. The committee strongly denounced the decision to consider Jerusalem as Israel's eternal capital. The committee called for preserving Jerusalem as an Arab town open to the three religious faiths.

In its statement, the committee said that Israel must withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories. It added that Egypt — both Muslims and Christians — is eager to preserve the Arabism of Jerusalem. Egypt will work relentlessly to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own state on their soil, as well as to defend the rights of Muslims and Christians in Jerusalem.

The People's Assembly Arab Affairs Committee urged Arab leaders and people to shoulder their responsibility in the search for Arab solidarity in order to face the challenges confronting the Arab nation.

**AL-AHRAM Urges U.S. Dialogue With PLO**

PM201346 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic  
17 May 85 p 5

[From "The Arab Homeland" column by Ahmad Nafi': "The Required U.S. Role"]

[Excerpts] In the midst of contradictory statements and conflicting hopes, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz toured the Middle East in order to discuss the possibility of initiating a new round of peace talks in the area. Shultz' talks in Egypt, Jordan, and Israel centered on the question of Palestinian representation, without which no negotiations for a peaceful settlement can take place.

Obviously the mere visit by Shultz to the area recently represents a considerable development. He had the opportunity to become personally acquainted with the parties' view of the conflict in a new attempt to prepare the ground for negotiations, the means for solving the problem on which all the settlement formulas agree. But the U.S. secretary of state's mission did not solve the dispute over Palestinian representation. It has left the door open to various interpretations, particularly by those who want to give the impression that it is the United States that is opposed to anything that does not agree with its policy. If this is true it means that the intransigent Israeli stand is hiding behind the U.S. stand, the truth about which will be revealed in future contacts with the parties concerned.

We are not here to discuss whether this is true or not, but what is important is that Shultz' tour did not project the required U.S. role as much as it revealed the views of the Israeli side, which has adopted an even more inflexible stand, and the views of the Arab side that adheres to PLO participation in any peaceful settlement. There were those who believed that the U.S. secretary of state's talks would produce a formula acceptable to everyone that

would break the deadlock and set in motion arrangements for beginning the dialogue that Egypt has proposed between the U.S. Administration and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation preparatory to negotiations. There were also those who believed that one round of talks on such a level would not be sufficient to thaw the accumulating ice and produce immediate solutions.

An analysis of both views leads to the conclusion that the failure to see a development of the U.S. stand in the manner it was hoped is the primary reason for the lack of a decision at the present stage and for the emergence of that byzantine debate in Israel at the first real test of the Israeli politicians' attitude toward the West Bank and Gaza. The Israeli leaders have exploited the United States' hesitance in making a decision and choosing an option. They put forward objections to every proposed formula which the PLO might accept in order to take part in the initial dialogue with the United States and which could lead to peaceful negotiations within the framework acceptable to all parties.

However, this does not mean that it is difficult to reach a formula acceptable to all parties if the United States decides to — and indeed it can — remove the stumbling block on the path to peace. This will not come about without the United States revising its attitude toward the PLO. It will be proved to the U.S. Administration, through the dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, that the hypothetical fears it felt in the past are unfounded and that the PLO is anxious to achieve a peaceful settlement. It was the PLO that created this opportunity by signing the Amman Agreement on 11 February. We must realize that several factors have contributed to strengthening this opportunity. Most important of these is the confirmation of PLO legitimacy under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership following the PNC meeting in Amman, the return of the Israeli Labor Party to office despite the flimsy alliance with the intransigent Likud Bloc, the emergence of an Arab majority supporting the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement despite the fact that it has not been made public, and finally the almost unanimous reelection of Reagan as President of the United States.

Perhaps all these factors combined will prompt the United States to move in the right direction so that it will be able to make the right decisions.

In this case its decisions will find a response from all parties, including the PLO. With regard to the Israeli Government, its policies are defined by various statements attributed to Shimon Peres about his commitment to negotiate on the future of the occupied West Bank.

As for the other Arab parties, most important of which are Egypt and Jordan, they urge the United States to talk to the PLO in order to find out for itself how responsive it is to the requirements of a peaceful settlement. For its part, Egypt will undertake to convince Israel to change its policy so it will be consistent with the current developments in the area, most important of which is the emergence of an opportunity for a comprehensive peace the likes of which has never emerged before.

The hope for the materialization of the required U.S. role now depends on the talks King Husayn will hold with President Reagan at the end of May. The United States has enough time

to crystallize a firm role so that the Washington talks will succeed. There is no alternative to this other than falling into the abyss, for the conditions in the area indicate what is to be expected in case of despair of the achievement of peace based on justice in the Middle East.

### Libyan Army Viewed as 'Hope' for Salvation

NC182030 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1812 GMT  
18 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Those who follow the reports and recommendations of the Amnesty International organization find that the majority of them condemn Colonel al-Qadhafi's practices against the sons of the Libyan people both inside and outside Libya. Amnesty International reports cite executions, arrests, and torture against opponents of Al-Qadhafi inside prisons. There are also operations for the physical liquidation of Libyans who have fled from terrorism in the country and who are living in exile away from the soil of their homeland and their families. This state of discontent with the ruling regime can even be found among the Libyan people left behind. This regime is feeling its isolation internally and externally and does not even trust those closest to it.

Al-Qadhafi's actions have proved that he does not trust the intellectual class, for intellect itself is a weapon that is difficult to subdue if it is not convinced by arguments and reasoning. He does not trust the students, especially those who are completing their studies outside Libya, and has adopted a number of stands concerning them. Al-Qadhafi does not even trust the Libyan Army. The reason for this distrust goes back to 1975; that is, only 6 years after Al-Qadhafi's assumption of power. For its part, the Libyan Army has stressed its dissatisfaction with what is going on in Libya. A number of attempts were made to get rid of Al-Qadhafi's rule. A number of officers have been martyred after each attempt from 1977 until last March. Al-Qadhafi has also removed a number of officers from the Army due to fear and doubt. His lack of confidence in the Army made him form a special military division led by his cousin to defend the regime against any attempts by the Libyan Army. Al-Qadhafi was not even content with this special division and has subsequently established a women's militia for his personal protection.

In order to continue pursuing his opponents both at home and abroad, Al-Qadhafi has opened 20 camps in Libya to train mercenaries in terrorist operations. The number of such people exceeds 10,000. He calls them the Third World liberators. These mercenaries are carrying out the sabotage operations demanded by Al-Qadhafi to such an extent that some of the operations are even undertaken inside the mercenaries' own homelands after they have sold themselves and their consciences.

We saw Al-Qadhafi intervene in the fighting between Uganda and Tanzania. Some 400 Libyan soldiers were martyred during these operations and 200 others were taken prisoner. All this for the sake of satisfying Al-Qadhafi's whims. One incident that the Libyan people remember from these events is that of a ship carrying 10 tanks and 150 tons of ammunition to Uganda; but it

arrived too late, after the fall of the Idi Amin regime. The ship changed direction toward South Africa where the shipment was confiscated. Thus, the money of the Libyan people was squandered in vain. Then there is Al-Qadhdhafi's intervention in Chad, which continues.

Such actions only arouse the Libyan people's discontent and anger. At the same time, they confirm that Al-Qadhdhafi is a reckless person, a troublemaker, and a man fond of interfering in other countries' internal affairs. He hopes to impose on them his type of regime and to form the so-called revolutionary committees he claims represent the people.

The Libyan people have borne these events and shown patience in the hope that the colonel will return to the correct course. But the hope is now pinned on the heroic Libyan Army, the sons of the people. This Army is living the same tragedy, is feeling the pulse of its nation, and knows that there is no time for waiting.

#### **Commentary Examines Syrian Role in Lebanon**

*NC191530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT  
19 May 85*

[Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "Caveats to the Upcoming Syrian Military Role in Lebanon"]

[Text] For causes advocated by the Lebanese National Movement, Syria has become the only non-Lebanese candidate qualified to play the role of arbitrator among the various combatant sides in Lebanon. The Lebanese are all so enthusiastic for a Syrian military intervention that they even strongly and publicly welcomed it as a way to end the fighting. This is also true for the Phalangists and their allies, who had turned against Syria despite the latter's cracking down on the national and Palestinian forces in 1976 in favor of the Phalangists.

Before we discuss the factors that made the Phalangists and their allies change their position toward Syria from one of hostility to one of welcome, let us touch on those causes advocated by the National Lebanese Movement that have rendered Syria the candidate force qualified to intervene in Lebanon. These causes are represented in forcing Israel and the United States to effect

a military and political withdrawal from Lebanon. The price, however, was very high. The National Lebanese Movement and people offered huge sacrifices, particularly in the towns and villages of the south.

When Israel decided to rid itself of the Lebanese problem because it did not want a single Israeli soldier to die for the sake of its former allies in the Phalangist Party, the Phalangists found themselves alone in facing a victorious national movement. The Phalangists, therefore, hastened to change their approach, strongly welcoming Syria's role and the return of Lebanon to the Arab fold.

We realize the dangers inherent in a Syrian military intervention in Lebanon. Syria's policy in Lebanon is still based on preserving a political and military balance among Lebanon's local forces. This makes the Lebanese state a tool in the Syrian strategy for the Middle East. This strategy was the factor prompting Syria to change its alliances in Lebanon according to circumstances. Syria, which is currently allied with the National Movement, was formerly allied with the Phalangists and their allies against the National Lebanese Movement and the Palestinian resistance. This was demonstrated in the massacres of Tall al-Za'tar in 1976. At that time, Syria feared that the National Movement would gain control of the situation in Lebanon and, consequently, that Lebanon would then make its decisions independent of Syria's will.

Seen from this perspective, speculations emerge as to the nature of the upcoming Syrian role in Lebanon. The first speculation is that Syria will assist the Lebanese to end their war and to achieve national reconciliation. A second speculation is that Syria will rearrange the situation in Lebanon in accordance with its own calculations and limited regional objectives. It is obvious that the first speculation is commensurate with the National Movement's objectives and pan-Arab interest. But the second might allow the Syrian role to tip the balance in favor of whatever Lebanese faction is prepared to give Syria more than the others. However, the seeds for a solution to the problem will remain in Lebanon, despite the fact that they have disappeared under pressure from present circumstances pending the emergence of more suitable ones.

**Spokesman Says Fighting 'Will Continue' Against Iran***JN201611 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

An authorized official spokesman has stated the following:

In another attempt [to achieve peace], Iraq has responded to the appeal of the chairman of the committee in charge of following up the resolutions of the Second Islamic Popular Conference on ceasing fire during the glorious month of Ramadan and the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. Iraq's stand has emphasized its response to the wishes and consciences of Muslims throughout the world and to the desire of all those who believe in good and peace.

However, the Iranian rulers, who are nurtured on evil, vice, and on aversion both to the values of Islam and to all criteria of good and peace in the heavenly religions and for the world's peoples, have neglected this sincere appeal. Instead of considering it an honorable opportunity to relinquish the destructive path on which they have placed themselves, their wicked, hireling circles made the spiteful ones believe that Iraq's acceptance of this initiative stems from a feeling of weakness or worry about the future. They have once again fallen into a destructive illusion and false wishful thinking and they are perpetuating the crime of harming their people and mankind.

Great Iraq, which is standing like a towering mountain ridiculing the evil ill winds, and which is using its firm feet to crush the rotten heads which tried to encroach on its freedom and territory after the glorious Iraqis harvested these empty heads, strongly announces that while it is calling for peace, it is quite ready to push the aggressors' faces in the mud of defeat and to tread on the heads of those who try to attack it. If the previous lessons were insufficient, the enemy's new hostile attempts will reveal just how unsuccessful, deluded, and stupid it is. In accordance with the Iranian enemy's rejection of our initiative and its failure to respond to it — and so that our people will be aware of affairs, and so that our people and Army will not be taken by surprise by a vulgar or wicked person — we regret to say that fighting exists and will continue on land, sea, and air. God is great and let the lowly be disgraced.

**Communique No 1,840***JN201644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 May 85*

[Communique No 1,840 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The proud Armed Forces' men, who are protecting the heavenly laws; defending the homeland of good and love, the Iraq of civilization; and calling for peace out of faith and ability; are today continuing to deal devastating blows to the tyrant clique which harbored evil for our country and was both foolish and lowly in rejecting the peace calls.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our Air Force has scored another victory that will be added to its abundant feats. At 1000 [0600 GMT] today, the great sky hawks carried out a magnificent raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island.

They hit it accurately and effectively, before they returned safely and triumphantly with their aircraft, under God's care and protection.

2. Our bold helicopter gunships raided enemy bunkers and positions in the East Tigris sector. In successive blows, they managed to destroy 10 infantry positions, 7 powerboats, and 3 bunkers. All of our helicopters returned safely to their positions, praise be to God.

3. In order to wipe out the remnants of the collapsing tyrant clique, our brave artillery units directed their fire against selected enemy targets in the central sector of the battlefield, inflicting direct hits, destroying three infantry positions, five observation posts, and one medium machinegun, killing one enemy soldier and wounding others. Ambulances were seen evacuating enemy losses.

4. Our forward units delivered concentrated artillery and mortar strikes against enemy positions and troop movements in the Maysan sector, killing one soldier and wounding two others. An ambulance was seen evacuating them. Our units also set one enemy hardware stockpile on fire. One of our heroic units in the same sector managed to evacuate one enemy boat left behind in a previous battle.

5. Our forward units engaged enemy positions and vehicles in the East Basra sector with artillery and other weapons, destroying one infantry position and one powerboat, whose occupants were killed. One large vehicle was set on fire.

6. An enemy patrol tried to approach one of our forward positions in the northern sector of the operational theater. Our heroic fighters intercepted it with all their weapons, killing three and forcing the rest to flee.

7. Fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The tyrant clique's forces shelled the city of Al-Qurnah and the suburbs of Mandali with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 May 1985

**Ramadan Receives Message From GDR's Willi Stoph***JN201405 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 20 May (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received a written message from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today. The message, which deals with ways to bolster

and develop bilateral relations, was delivered by GDR Ambassador in Baghdad Guenther Scharfenberg when Taha Yasin Ramadan received him here today.

**Ambassador to Pakistan Interviewed by HAIDAR**

*GF210433 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu*

*15 May 85 P 1*

[Article by a special correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad, 14 May: The Iraqi ambassador in Pakistan, Dr 'Adil Ahmad Zaydan, said that Iraq is grateful for Pakistan's efforts for an end to the war with Iran. He said that Pakistan has been playing an important part in its mediation efforts in its capacity as an Islamic state. He was speaking at a press conference at Islamabad.

He said: President Ziaul Haq is trying to end the war. He is fully aware of our stance as well as that of the opposition. He said: Efforts for a cease-fire cannot succeed until the other side displays a positive attitude. He added: If Iran agrees, Iraq is prepared for a cease-fire during the holy month of Ramadan. The Iraqi envoy informed correspondents of the details of the Second Popular Islamic Conference which ulema and Muslim scholars attended from all over the world. He told them that President Saddam Husayn had agreed to all the conference resolutions.

Dr 'Adil Ahmad Zaydan said Iraq has never wanted to conquer Iran. Iraq desires peace and has accepted all Nonaligned Move

ment, UN, and ICO resolutions. He said: Iraq has adopted a stance in accordance with the divine injunction that if two Muslims fight, reconcile them, and if one party does not agree, then fight it until it agrees to make peace and accept the divine injunction.

He said: The ulema conference set up a committee for compromise and negotiations between Iran and Iraq. The committee decided that if one party does not agree on peace, then the Muslim ummah will initiate a political, cultural, and economic boycott against it. Now that the other party has refused to talk to the mediating committee, it is up to the Muslim ummah to discharge its responsibilities and expose the opponent.

The Iraqi envoy said: My country desires a settlement based on justice with the other party. In answer to a question, he said that in these 5 years our country has not weakened economically.

He said: Iraq is obtaining weapons from all countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States, but not Israel. He denied that Iraq was using chemical weapons in the war. He stated that the next session of the Islamic ummah peace committee was to be held in August in Jeddah. He said that Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, ICO secretary general, wanted to go to Tehran in January. May is ending but the Iranian Government has not extended an invitation. He added: It is difficult to determine how many people have been killed in this war, nevertheless, according to the Iraqi Government figures, 100,000 persons from the opposite side have been killed.

**King Husayn, Delegation Leave for Cairo 20 May***JN201515 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Amman for Cairo this afternoon on a working visit. During the visit, his majesty will hold talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on moves both in the Arab and international arenas, as well as on the latest developments in the region. Their majesties were seen off by Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the ministers. In the presence of the ministers, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath as regent during His Majesty King Husayn's absence from the homeland. His majesty is accompanied by Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the chief chamberlain.

**Husayn Discusses Regional Issues With AL-QABAS***JN201924 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1514 GMT  
20 May 85*

["Text" of interview with King Husayn by the editor in chief of the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*; date and place not specified — read by announcer]

[Text] Question: In light of your majesty's quick movements, we would like to ask about what is taking place these days. You have paid successive visits to Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar. Can you explain the cause and background of these movements?

Answer: All my visits were useful. I reviewed with our brothers the current issues, our situation, what challenges are facing us, our aspirations, and our nation's future. It is our duty to meet and hold frank and clear conversations. This series of visits is neither unique nor new. Our visits are continuous. From time to time we visit fraternal countries in the region in particular, as well as many world capitals, in order to discuss our affairs and situation. Sometimes we discuss relations between us and our brothers. This tour covers part of these visits and I hope that my brother leaders will also make such tours. In other words, we should put formalities and other such considerations aside, and consider ourselves as brothers in one large homeland in order to hold constant contacts and meetings everywhere. Regarding our affairs, there are new circumstances daily, and our current circumstances may require further consultations and contacts. In fact, this is what took place.

Question: Your Majesty the king. You met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Aqaba yesterday. Of course, this is the topic of the hour. On the other hand, there is the issue of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the visit you will make to the United States later this month. How do you assess each of these issues?

Answer: My visit to the United States was decided a long time ago. The occasion is my son Prince Faysal's university graduation. I want to attend the graduation ceremonies. Circum-

stances don't usually allow me to carry out such a fatherly duty. Because of the graduation ceremonies, we decided a short while ago to visit the United States. This is an opportunity that I consider to be important, because of my willingness to visit the United States and meet with U.S. officials following recent developments. While in the United States, I will also visit several cities in order to give lectures and to visit some universities there. We respond to any invitation so that we can project our cause, discuss our affairs, and defend both Arab views and our views, which are part of the Arab views — especially regarding our position and responsibility, our feeling toward this responsibility, and our direct confrontation of many challenges.

Regarding the U.S. secretary of state's visit, I can say that we held talks with him on the developments in the region, and I discussed my forthcoming visit to the United States with him. We hope that we will acquaint ourselves with their viewpoints during our meeting with President Reagan. This visit will also provide a chance to continue our talks. Our talks were frank and this meeting saved us many efforts.

Regarding our overall situation and our main cause, we support our brothers in the occupied land. We know that the situation there is greatly affected by the atmosphere that prevails in our Arab world and by the reality from which all of us are suffering. Praise be to God, natural steps have been taken between us and our brothers who are directly affected by the current events in the occupied territories — events that pose a threat to us and, consequently, endanger us and our nation. Psychologically, our kinfolk and brothers have suffered a lot, and they continue to suffer under the occupation. All of us are seeking a chance for discussions. This may be the last chance to discuss ways to find a just and comprehensive peace in the region on objective and respected bases, stemming from the UN Charter and the UN Security Council resolutions. We continue efforts to regain the land and save the kinfolk. We have been seeking this goal for a long time through political action. This is not impossible.

The Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement is a positive development in itself. We believe our brothers when we hear them say that the Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement is blessed, and that it is a dictated duty. We do not want to return to the subject of the national conference, because a serious vacuum was about to occur in the darkest stage of the Palestine question. We welcomed the brothers who held the Palestinian conference in Amman and we told them that this is your homeland and this is your territory. The conference was held, and we addressed not only the Council members but also the kinfolk and brothers in the occupied territory and in the Palestinian arena. The practical, brotherly discussions were held until we reached the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The matter was left to them right from the beginning — that is, they themselves were the ones who decided. This naturally places large responsibilities on us. We are now working through consultations in a clear and frank manner.

Question: Your Majesty, has Yasir 'Arafat authorized you to reach an understanding with the United States on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for peace talks?

Answer: I have personally proposed this, but I do not think that our brothers in the organization are far from the picture. It was

I who suggested this, some time ago, and I think that it is very necessary, just like the other doors that are open for the brothers in the PLO, in order to talk with the United States. This concept is submitted to the world. In any case, we find a problem facing us, particularly in the United States. Therefore, we deem it our duty to activate the situation, so that there will subsequently be talks between them and a Palestinian-U.S. dialogue. Then we proposed the idea of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, so that a meeting with the Americans can be held.

**Question:** The Jordanian side agrees to the principle, but from the angle of authorizing your majesty to discuss names with Shultz.

**Answer:** No, the names were not discussed with Shultz at this stage. He came to ask us about our conditions and our concepts in a broad and general manner and to become acquainted with our opinions and what has recently taken place. This is what has happened during this time. Discussions revolved around this subject.

**Question:** Was Shultz unwilling to discuss names, or what?

**Answer:** This is not the topic for which he came, or for which we received him.

**Question:** Does Your Majesty believe that this is the proper time to go to Washington through an open door, although the Israeli road is closed?

**Answer:** Any time is suitable to present our issue, to defend it strongly, and to take the other negative and positive factors into consideration. The negative factors are actually represented in the absence of a unified Arab stand that bolsters rapprochement, cooperation, and understanding. There is a theory which says that there must be Arab unanimity. Naturally, we hope to see such a unanimity, but in fact there was no Arab unanimity, and no meetings are held. In the absence of these factors, we find ourselves inactive toward basic Arab issues.

Palestine is the first central cause, and there are basic issues that are awaiting treatment. What is the solution then? Shall we stop moving? The Israeli situation should also be taken into consideration. The situation in Israel is an Israeli affair, but we are dutybound to defend and present our cause, and matters should not remain as they are. In the opinion of the majority in this Arab world, the Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement is a blessed step as well as a duty.

What the brothers agree to is the basis, and we have to hold consultations, present ideas and suggestions, and search for solutions. We have to work hard together, and tell them that this is what we have reached and we look forward to your backing. We are standing directly in the face of danger and in the face of the challenge, which will threaten our brothers if it goes beyond us. We also notice a great interest in the international arena. This world has some sort of feeling that this might be the last opportunity to deal with reality on the ground, because of the possible deterioration of the situation in the region in a way that affects the entire world.

As you know, there is a president in the United States who returned to the presidency for a second term. This has happened for the first time since the era of the late President Eisenhower. At the beginning of the dialogue with the Americans and Soviets, there is a host of factors pertaining to us, the most important being the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which is supposed to confront these challenges. This agreement was reached, praised be God, without being imposed by us on our brothers or vice versa. There were convictions in joint action due to the delicacy of the subject, and we are dutybound — at minimum — to move. Before we ask if we will achieve anything, we must first move.

**Question:** Your Majesty, from your recent consultations with a large number of Arab leaders, can we know those who support your current steps and those oppose them? What about the majority?

**Answer:** The majority supported the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Is there any doubt about this?

**Question:** The Americans say that dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is not an end in itself, but must pave the way for direct negotiations with Israel. Is Jordan ready to directly negotiate Israel, perhaps through understanding with Egypt? On what basis can these negotiations take place? Do you consider the U.S. pledge to protect those who take risks for the sake of peace sufficient or do you demand more than a U.S. commitment?

**Answer:** Does the one who seeks peace take risks?

**Question:** Your Majesty, you are aware of the Arab situation. In your opinion, do those risking for the sake of peace, work for the Arab welfare?

**Answer:** In my opinion, it is not a risk, but a duty. On the occasion, an Arab brother who is as close to the problem as we are made a statement yesterday.

**Question:** Do you mean President al-Asad?

**Answer:** President al-Asad.

**Question:** Is he in the same position as you?

**Answer:** He says that he is for a peaceful, just, and overall solution.

**Question:** Through direct or indirect negotiations?

**Answer:** Direct or indirect. He supports the idea of an international conference for the same purpose. We satisfy ourselves, and defend our convictions.

**Question:** Some say that Peres wants a phased solution to the subject of the West Bank and Gaza that leads to a partial withdrawal, in return for an agreement with Jordan. What is your opinion of this?

**Answer:** Why are these speculations? One of the Israeli aims may be seeking to strike at the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Should this result in a desperate situation in the occupied territories that will prompt people there to move in any way in order to be salvaged? In such a case, Israel will gain more legitimacy for its aims in the Arab territories.

Question: The PLO no longer has anything on which to negotiate, so why should they give it some of what it is demanding?

Answer: The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is clear, and the PLO is present. The liberation of Palestine is a duty, and our brothers know that their duty is liberation in any way. They must reflect the feelings, hopes, ambitions, and popular suffering of the kinfolk in the occupied territories. The PLO's suffering is part of the Arab suffering and we cannot say that the PLO did this or that because it is part of this revolution from which all are suffering. Those in the PLO are not the only ones who are shouldering responsibilities. Allow me to say that the Rabat summit conference was the beginning of the new stage.

Question: Do you think that the Rabat summit conference resolution was sound?

Answer: The resolution was adopted unanimously by those who represented all the Arabs. Therefore, we abided by it. We had an opinion, but we followed Arab unanimity. However, we do not always follow the unanimity because we support the majority, although the majority have changed their policies. We hope that unanimity will be achieved in every case. However, since this unanimity is not attained at present, the majority are obstructed. This is a reality which actually makes us appear before the world in disagreement.

Question: How can the PLO negotiate and set conditions when it is not fighting?

Answer: The PLO alone, with my respect of it, is weaker without Jordan, both Jordan and the PLO are weaker without a group of Arab brothers, and a group of Arabs are weaker without all Arabs united. The PLO is not alone and, God willing, it will not be alone.

Question: This emphasizes an important matter, Your Majesty. For Jordan, the PLO, and Syria will be much stronger than they are now if they are workign together. What are the possible means to achieve this?

Answer: I believe that there were differences in a previous stage. However, at this stage we must rectify matters. This is the responsibility of all, and not one side. I hope that all Arab differences will be tackled.

A short while ago I told you what I heard from Brother President Hafiz al-Asad regarding the Palestine question. It is our opinion, too. There are many projects between us and Syria on the bilateral level. God willing, time will come when the entire Arab nation will be in one line.

Question: Your Majesty, your words delight us. They are positive. There are differences between Jordan and Syria, but these differences can be overcome for the sake of a major issue.

Answer: Not overcoming them at the expense of other brothers.

Question: Overcoming them for the sake of brothers.

Answer: I mean at the expense of the Palestine question, with regard to the PLO, its position, and its legitimacy. On the bilateral level, there is no doubt that this is the case. In other words, if I am allowed to impose an opinion on my brother — and I am not one to do so — I do not want the others to change their political inclinations toward others.

Question: Your Majesty, let us return to the topic of the hour. Regarding your recent meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, has he in one way or another proposed including the Syrians in the negotiations?

Answer: Sir, the blessing lies in the obvious Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. We are searching for an international plan through which we can work out a solution aimed at liberating the occupied Arab territory, and we do not prefer the West Bank and Gaza to any occupied Arab territory. We are looking for a comprehensive solution. Moreover, we are against the principle of unilateral solutions. Our aim is to liberate the entire land and to see a just and comprehensive peace.

Question: Will you talk about the Golan during your next visit to the United States if this subject is raised?

Answer: I talk about it in the same way as I talk about the West Bank. I always present the principle and concept. In fact, I was asked such a question by a foreign correspondent. We say that we are searching for the necessary groundwork for a comprehensive, just, and honorable solution that restores rights to their owners in exchange for peace, and that this solution should be based on the principles cited in the UN Security Council resolutions.

Is it logical to imagine that Syria refuses to be a part of this process? If it chooses to be so — namely, if Syria decides not to restore its territory, will the territory continue to be occupied? The question is, how can we reconcile this process?

Question: The Americans consider direct negotiations the best method for reaching a peace agreement, and you call for an international conference to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Answer: We want to deal with all aspects of the issue.

Question: How optimistic are you regarding the convocation of an international conference on peace in the Middle East?

Answer: When talking about the U.S. side, we must at the same time note a strange phenomenon. If matters — as mentioned in your first question — have not yet reached the level of the Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. meeting, neither have they attained this level, and in the same degree, with the Soviet side. In other words, if the idea of receiving a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in Washington has not yet crystallized, it has likewise not crystallized on the Soviet side. Neither of them took place.

Question: How can one describe the nature of the current relationship between Jordan and Egypt?

Answer: It is excellent.

Question: Is it true that Jordan was taken by surprise by President Mubarak's initiative calling for direct negotiations with Israel without any explicit PLO participation?

Answer: Egypt's stand is clear in terms of its support for the PLO. Some of what was put forth has been distorted.

Question: Can the current Arab circumstances allow Jordan and the PLO to have any ray of hope of regaining parts of the occupied Arab territories?

Answer: We must not despair and must not allow despair to penetrate into our hearts.

Question: It has been said that the primary objective for forming a government under Zayd al-Rifa'i was to improve relations with Syria. How true is this?

Answer: No. This measure was made for purely domestic considerations. Naturally, the improvement of relations with all Arab brothers is an objective we constantly seek to attain. This is an invariable policy of ours and the purpose of the change of government is to forcefully pursue the march to confront challenges and dangers on both the domestic and foreign levels.

Question: What is Your Majesty's opinion of the members of the new Cabinet, particularly the Palestinian members?

Answer: We in Jordan consider them as our brothers and there is nothing abnormal. Naturally, the formation of the government takes place on clear foundations. Among these foundations is that the government must be efficient, must have a popular base that makes it capable of giving, and must also be widely experienced.

Question: In Your Majesty's opinion, where is Lebanon heading?

Answer: I am extremely pained at what is taking place in Lebanon.

Question: It has been said that your recent visit to Saudi Arabia was to appease Saudi Arabia and reassure it about the course you are following?

Answer: Thank God, the minds there are at rest, as I have noticed during my visits, and there are excellent signs of this.

Question: Reports were published, which have not been denied so far, stating that Saudi Arabia is not satisfied with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

Answer: No.

Question: Many have talked about agreements between Jordan and the PLO to reassemble the Palestinian forces in Jordan. Have you and Yasir 'Arafat made a joint decision in this respect?

Answer: The PLO has a presence which was never interrupted in any of the stages. There is the Palestine Liberation Army, and there are the relations which are based on trust and cooperation. The strides we have made prove this.

Question: It has been said that the Israelis, through U.S. envoy Murphy, have threatened that if no agreement is reached between Jordan and the PLO, they would resort to a settlement with the Palestinians in the occupied territories. Have you heard such talk?

Answer: This was not communicated to us through Murphy or through any official channel.

Question: Is the current Jordanian trend restricted only to Palestinians in the occupied territories that were occupied in 1967, or does it cover all of them?

Answer: If we are seeking to comprehensively settle the cause, then this is the responsibility of the Arab role. We stated this in the joint agreement.

Question: What is your stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242 or Resolution 338?

Answer: The matter does not entirely depend on Resolution 242. With respect to us in Jordan, we worked, before the Rabat summit, to liberate the territory we lost in a battle we fought at the side of our Arab sister countries. Resolution 242 deals with the principle of land in exchange for peace. As for the preamble to Resolution 242, it stipulates the return of the territories that were occupied in 1967 by force, as it is not permissible to keep territories which were occupied by force. With respect to the Palestinian cause, Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation has taken place to discuss the entire cause.

Question: Does political detente apply to relations with all the Arab countries?

Answer: Of course. We harbor good feelings toward all those who harbor good feelings toward us. We open our hearts to all those who open their hearts to us.

Question: In your opinion, in your capacity as the Arab leader who has been in power the longest, how can we reunite the Arabs?

Answer: Arabs will be reunited when every brother Arab realizes that not one of us will remain, that the nation is the one that will remain, and that our duty is not only to work for the present but also for future generations.

#### Further on Visit to Amman by PLO's 'Arafat

Received by Prime Minister

JN201143 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT  
20 May 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his office today. The meeting was attended by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of

the Royal Hashemite Court, and 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the court minister. On the Palestinian side the meeting was attended by PLO Executive Committee members Jamal al-Surani, Jawid al-Ghusayn, and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan. During the meeting, which lasted about 3 hours, they reviewed results of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian political move in the Arab and international arenas aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question.

#### **Meets Arab Diplomats**

*JN201333 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Jordan at the guest palace at noon today. He briefed them on the situation in Palestinian camps in Beirut and called for intervention to protect the residents of those camps and end aggression against them.

#### **Chairs Executive Committee Meeting**

*JN210632 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic  
21 May 85 pp 1, 21*

[Text] Amman — The PLO Executive Committee began its meetings last night under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. *AL-DUSTUR* has learned that Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], who arrived in Amman yesterday, will participate in the meetings. An informed Palestinian source has said that the committee has discussed the Palestinian, Arab, and international situations, the means to bolster the steadfastness of kinfolk in the occupied territories, and the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the attacks on these camps. 'Arafat briefed committee members on the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation's recent visit to the PRC.

#### **Senate President Receives UK Parliamentarians**

*JN201525 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Amman, 20 May (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received the British parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan at the parliament building this morning. During the meeting, Al-Lawzi briefed the delegation members on the dimensions of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

This agreement seeks to coordinate efforts between Jordan and the PLO in order to attain a just and comprehensive peaceful solution and to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination in their homeland, through an international conference that would implement international resolutions on the Palestinian cause, the foremost being UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The Senate president also reviewed Israeli practices, the policy of expansion and settlements in the West Bank, and how this policy is obstructing the efforts being made to achieve peace.

#### **Speaker Receives Delegation**

*JN210903 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Receiving the British parliamentary delegation, currently visiting Jordan, the speaker of the House of Representative affirmed that realizing just and comprehensive peace in the region is the only guarantee for its stability, and that Jordan, which is living the Palestinian cause in all its dimensions, has always realized that ensuring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights is the only means of realizing peace in the Middle East. A number of members of the House also spoke, affirming the just Palestinian cause and the current sincere efforts toward peace at a time when Israel continues to insist on its aggressive stands and inhuman practices.

#### **House Speaker Receives APU President al-Salami**

*JN210840 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] The speaker of the House of Representative received 'Ali Ahmad al-Salami, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] today. The speaker expressed hope that the Arab parliamentarians would work for unifying their voice and bypassing side issues for the sake of essential issues that face the Arab nation. They also reviewed efforts to coordinate the activities of Arab parliaments. Al-Salami briefed the Jordanian speaker on the results of his recent European tour and his political and parliamentary talks in Paris and Rome on the Middle East situation, particularly the Palestinian problem, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Lebanese situation.

#### **Ministry Officials Meet With Swedish Envoy**

*JN201854 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Amman, 20 May (PETRA) — Occupied Territories Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an received Bernd Carlsson, the Swedish prime minister's special envoy, today. During the meeting, the minister reviewed the Israeli violations and practices in the occupied Arab territories, pointing out that the Israeli authorities continue to place obstacles in front of aspects of progress for life in the occupied West Bank. The meeting was attended by the Occupied Territories Ministry under secretary and the Swedish ambassador in Amman.

#### **Syrian Telecommunications Delegation Arrives**

*JN201541 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Al-Ramtha, 20 May (PETRA) — A delegation from the Syrian Telecommunications Corporation led by Eng Makram 'Ubayd, the corporation's director general, arrived in Amman from Damascus, through Al-Ramtha, this morning. The delegation will attend the meetings of the joint committee for the coaxial line project linking Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, which will be held on the level of directors general. Eng 'Ubayd told the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY that this project is

considered a supplement to the microwave project that is currently operating among the three fraternal Arab countries. He added that this project is aimed at providing communications for other countries that do not have direct communications with Jordan, Syria, or Saudi Arabia.

The delegation was received at the Al-Ramtha border post by Engineer Muhammad al-Dabbas, assistant director general of the telecommunications corporation; the head of the Al-Ramtha border post; and the director of Irbid Governorate's communications.

### Briefs

**Ambassador to Kuwait** — Wa'il Tuqan, Jordanian ambassador-designate to Kuwait, was sworn in at the Royal Hashemite Court today. Crown Prince Hasan, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the minister of court, and the chief chamberlain attended the ceremony. [Text][*Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 May 85 JN*]

**Birri Accuses 'Arafat of Being Behind Fighting**  
*NC211254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT*  
 21 May 85

[Text] During a news conference at noon today, Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, accused PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of perpetrating the [Palestinian refugee] camps incidents. He said: The Amal movement is now paying the price for resisting Israel and expelling it. He pointed out that the Amal movement safeguarded the Palestinian camps and fought Israel and the Lebanese forces. Minister Birri asked: Where were all these weapons when Israel entered [Beirut] and when the Sabra and Shatila massacres took place. He said: After dividing the Palestinian fighters in order to follow the path toward the capitulationist solution, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was able to unite these fighters against the Amal movement.

Birri added: This plot was preplanned. He noted that Palestinian leaders visited Juniyah and other places. Minister Birri expressed pride in foiling the plot to restore the balances in Beirut preparatory to obstructing the Syrian plan of restoring Lebanon's unity and reconciling its sons. He said: 'Arafat covets the restoration of these balances in order to link the Lebanese issue with the Palestinian issue. He called yesterday's battle 'Arafat's dramatic entrance into the south. Birri said: We will not allow this, and will not permit a return to the conditions that prevailed before 1982. There are methods for jihad [struggle] and all our borders will be open to it provided that all [Arab] borders, mainly in the West Bank, are also open.

During his press conference, Minister Birri stated that the security of the camps, like the security of any Lebanese area, will be guaranteed by the legitimate forces.

Responding to a question, Birri said: All the Palestinian platoons were influenced by Abu 'Ammar. He pointed out that all parties asked the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade to enter the camps, but that despite this, the brigade is still coming under fire. He announced that Amal suffered 32 dead and more than 130 wounded.

**Amal, Palestinians Continue Fighting 20 May**

**Amal Official Killed**

*NC201429 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*  
 1345 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Battles between Palestinians and Shi'ites are continuing in and around the Palestinian camps of West Beirut. The latest reports refer to intense shelling against the Ghazzah Hospital, the Al-Sharq cinema, and the Sabra Mosque, all of which are areas occupied by Palestinians.

REUTER photographer (Frederick Nima) reported that one Amal fighter told him that Amal militiamen entered the Burj al-Barajinah camp with their armored personnel carriers. Another Amal fighter informed him that the Amal movement intends to take over the camp by nightfall.

Amal and the 6th Brigade managed to occupy the engineering building of the Arab University of Beirut this afternoon. They also entered the Sports City following fierce clashes during which Amal military official 'Ali Tawfiq al-Ghadban was killed. It has been learned that pockets of Palestinian resistance are continuing to fight in the Sports City, where violent clashes are still taking place.

**30 Killed**

*NC201438 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT*  
 20 May 85

[Excerpt] According to security reports, the intensity of the clashes in the camp areas has eased considerably since 1430 this afternoon. Security sources report that 30 people were killed and 80 others wounded in the fighting as of 1500.

**Cease-Fire Called**

*NC201459 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1426 GMT*  
 20 May 85

[Text] A political source participating in current exchanges to end the fighting has stated that an attempt is being made to consolidate a cease-fire. Efforts in this regard began at 1700 this afternoon, after an agreement was reached on certain arrangements to be implemented by the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade. Exchanges were held to deal with specific areas of tension so that a comprehensive cease-fire could be reached. A cease-fire came into effect at 1700. Efforts are continuing to be exerted to contain the tension which occurs in various places.

**Cease-Fire Collapses**

*NC201547 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
 1515 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Intermittent clashes are raging in the areas of Jallul, Al-Fakihani, Burj al-Barajinah, and the Sport City, as well as on the peripheries of the Sabra and Shatila camps. The military situation is as follows: Amal gunmen have taken up positions in the Sport City, while the Palestinians have gained control of 12 nearby buildings. Amal gunmen have tightened their control of the Arab University area, although some pockets of Palestinian resistance still exist. Burj al-Barajinah is besieged, and the camp is trading gunfire with the positions of gunmen surrounding it.

Clashes are also raging between the two sides in Jallul area. The Palestinians are maintaining their positions in this area. A similar situation prevails in al-Fakihani area.

None of the combatant sides has so far abided by the cease-fire declared at 1700 today. Sources report that this cease-fire was declared to enable ambulances remove the dead and wounded. Latest reports indicate that the Amal movement has massed its gunmen in West Beirut and the southern suburb. The Palestinians, meanwhile, have consolidated their positions inside the camps and managed to secure ammunition and erect roadblocks at approaches to the camps and at other sensitive points.

**Amal Controls Sports City**

*NC201654 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Excerpt] Various exchanges are continuing in an effort to consolidate the cease-fire that was agreed upon after the Amal movement managed to take control of Sports City and the surrounding area. The 6th Brigade will implement the agreed upon arrangements to maintain security inside the Sabra and Shatila camps. An Army detachment that was at the Sports City tried to enter the two camps, but came under fire from various directions. This led to the postponement of the security plan and to additional exchanges. Explosions and shellfire are still being heard in the vicinity of Bi'r Hasan and at the Kuwaiti Embassy circle.

Before we came to the studio, an exchange took place between His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the republic, and Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern and reconstruction affairs. Birri told the mufti that a cease-fire was in effect and that Red Cross and civil defense vehicles have been permitted to enter the two camps in order to carry away the wounded.

Two earlier attempts were made to arrange a cease-fire, at 1030 and at noon. Amal movement sources, however, report that gunmen attacked the Amal office on Sabra Street, killing three Amal members. This prompted the movement to take control of Sports City and its environs in the afternoon.

**Army Deployed in Sabra Camp**

*NC201740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] A Lebanese Army source said a short while ago that units of the 6th Brigade have taken positions deep inside Sabra camp, and that other units are advancing toward Shatila camp. In the meantime, Army units are coming under machinegun and shell fire, particularly in the vicinity of Al-Tariq Al-Jadidah and on streets in Sabra.

**'Guarded Calm' in Camps**

*NC201927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] According to security reports, a guarded calm has prevailed in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the southern suburb since 2100 tonight. Units of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade have taken up positions in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

**Casualty Figures Cited**

*NC201931 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Security sources reported this evening that 25 people were killed and 160 were wounded in the fighting between the Palestinians and the Amal movement in areas other than the Sabra and Shatila camps. These include 16 dead and 113 wounded in

the Burj al-Barajinah area alone. Hospital and party sources in West Beirut have said that more than 40 people were killed and 200 wounded. Some 24 dead and 134 wounded were taken to the American University hospital, including 14 dead and about 90 wounded from the Amal movement.

**Amal Force Ambushed**

*NC202000 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1945 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] A force belonging to the Amal movement was ambushed in the area of Ra's al-Nab' at 2030 today. The force suffered 17 casualties, who were taken to the American University hospital. Amal sources have accused Al-Murabitun of involvement in the ambush.

**Amal Enters Sabra, Shatila**

*NC202037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Excerpt] It was reported this evening that the 6th Brigade entered the Sabra and Shatila camps this evening, followed by members of the Amal movement. Violent clashes soon took place inside the two camps between the Amal movement and the Palestinians.

Reports indicate that a large number of people were killed or wounded in street fighting. The 6th Brigade suffered 12 casualties. The Palestinians also burned five APC's belonging to the 6th Brigade. Foreign and local correspondents reported that the casualty count has risen, and that Amal is imposing a security cordon around both camps. According to the latest reports, Amal is now surrounding the Burj al-Barajinah camp, and is preparing to attack it.

**Clashes on Mountain Lines**

*NC202050 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Clashes involving various types of rocket and automatic weapons have been taking place on the old commercial center lines since 2230 this evening. On the mountain, Qal'at al-Husn is coming under shellfire from Kayfun, and a shell has reportedly fallen on Bsaba. The 'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb line has also been the scene of rocket and artillery clashes, which lasted for 30 minutes. A shell fell on Camille Sham'un Boulevard, and sniper fire is being directed at the Al-Sayyad traffic circle.

**6th Brigade To Maintain Order**

*NC210513 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT  
21 May 85*

[Text] At a meeting held among the various parties in Beirut Arab University last night it was agreed to entrust the 6th Brigade with the task of maintaining law and order in various areas where clashes broke out recently.

Patrols have been deployed since midnight. A statement called on all parties to cease firing and to withdraw all gunmen from the streets.

A guarded calm prevails in the Sabra and Shatila camps after units of the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade entered the two camps last night to maintain security and restore calm.

The Burj al-Barajinah camp is still besieged by the Army to prevent any complications.

Security sources said that 30 people were killed and 80 were wounded in yesterday's clashes while hospital sources said that 40 were killed and 200 were wounded.

#### **Palestinians Asked To Surrender**

*NC210758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT  
21 May 85*

[Text] Reports available to the Voice of Lebanon say that the Amal movement has issued an ultimatum to the Palestinians, which expires at 1300 today, to cease firing and surrender their weapons.

The Amal movement launched an offensive against the Burj al-Barajinah camp, followed by artillery and rocket fire at 0800. Amal gunmen managed to enter Al-Akrad Street. The Palestinians then launched a counterattack and regained the areas that the Amal gunmen had entered.

Meanwhile the 6th Brigade has tightened control on the approaches to the refugee camps. According to the latest security reports, 6th Brigade units have deployed at the sports stadium, in the Kuwaiti Embassy area, and along the approach to the Sabra refugee camp from the direction of Al-Sharq movie theater.

Clashes erupted at 0950 in the areas of Ard Jallul, the Sabra cooperative, Al-Sabil, and Hamad Street. The Amal movement still prevents the Red Cross from entering the refugee camps in order to determine the outcome of the clashes.

It has been reported that there is a large number of dead and injured and that bulldozers are being used to bury some of the bodies.

#### **Fierce Clashes Continue**

*NC210838 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT  
21 May 85*

[Text] Fierce clashes between Amal and the Palestinians continue in the areas of Ard Jallul, Al-Sabil, the Arab University, Sabra, Shatila, and the municipal stadium. Amal gunmen have made several attempts to advance toward the refugee camps.

Reports indicate that Palestinian gunmen have advanced in the area of the home for the aged.

Amal gunmen launched an attack along the Al-Riha combat line and made a third attempt to enter the Burj al-Barajinah camp under cover of artillery and rocket fire.

According to the latest report, Palestinians have surrounded a 6th Brigade force on Al-Akrad Street at the approach to the camp. Palestinian sources say that Amal gunmen have killed a number of people in the Al-Fakhani area and arrested others. The Palestinians have asked the Red Cross to enter the camps and inspect the dead and injured while reports indicate that bulldozers are burying bodies.

#### **Cease-Fire Agreement Reached**

*NC210950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0935 GMT  
21 May 85*

[Text] It was reported a short while ago that a comprehensive cease-fire agreement had been reached as of 1230. This followed a meeting held at Minister Nabih Birri's residence 1 hour ago, attended by Birri, former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt, and by Akram Shuhayyib, Abdallah al-Amin, Deputy Zahir al-Khatib, and Walid Sukkariyah.

#### **Cease-Fire Fails**

*NC211052 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT  
21 May 85*

[Excerpt] It seems that the agreement to cease firing at 1230 has failed. The sound of explosions and heavy machinegun fire is being heard in the capital. Security reports received just before we entered the studio said the clashes have become more violent in the area of Palestinian camps in West Beirut and that there now is fighting in the areas of Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, Ard Jallul, Al-Sabil, the Municipal Stadium, the vicinity of the Sabra and Shatila camps, the Arab University, in addition to the Burj al-Barajinah camp in the southern suburb.

Rockets, antitank fire, and heavy machineguns are being used. There was fierce artillery firing at approximately 1200 in Burj al-Barajinah which could be heard far away. Clashes between the Amal movement and Palestinians were renewed at approximately 0900 today in the vicinity of the Sabra cooperative and Al-Dana station, then stopped following quick communications, but flared up again at approximately 1015 in the Sport City. They spread to Al-Dana and the Shatila camp. Reports said that the Arab University of Beirut was hit by a number of rockets.

#### **Palestinians Hold Positions**

*NC211158 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT  
21 May 85*

[Excerpts] Hundreds of people have been killed or wounded in the past 38 hours as a result of fighting between the Amal movement and Palestinians. This situation is an indication of the lack of security, against which political leaders in West Beirut have repeatedly been warned.

It has been reported that the Palestinians have managed to take control of the Al-Da'uq area up to Al-Dana gas station. They have also regained the Ghazzah hospital. After fighting with all types of weapons in the perimeter of the Engineering College, the Palestinians managed to link their position in the college with the Shatila camp. They have also managed to take control of Sabri Hamadah Palace on the Airport Road and they have begun to direct fire at Al-Shiyah and Al-Ghubayri. They are nearing the Airport Circle, where an APC was burnt.

In addition, the Palestinians have moved out of the Sabra and Shatila camps to the main road, where they have taken positions in the adjacent tall buildings. Fighting in the Burj al-Barajinah camp has been confined to the Vegetable Market and the mosque area.

Reports say that the Amal movement has combed the Arab University and the periphery of the Sabra and Shatila camps. In the meantime, clashes continue on the Al-Maqasid Hospital and Al-Sabil combat line.

The Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps have been shelled by means of rocket launchers from the Cola area and the airport periphery, and by field artillery from Al-Uwza'i.

At noon today, the Amal fighters surrounded the centers of the Al-Asad Battalion in the Cola quarter where violent clashes occurred. Other clashes occurred between Al-Murabitun gunmen and Amal in the areas of Al-Zaydaniyah, 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque, and Al-Barbur. Al-Murabitun gunmen have reportedly taken control of buildings in the areas of Qasqas and Al-Sabil.

### **PLO on Attacks Against Beirut Refugee Camps**

#### **PLO Statement**

*JN201631 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1533 GMT  
20 May 85*

["Text" of "PLO statement" on 20 May attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon]

[Text] A new Karbala' [Islamic civil war among Shi'ites] has begun in our Palestinian camps in Beirut on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan. It was perpetrated on President al-Asad's direct orders by a force linked to the Syrian regime after the meeting he had with the leaders of this force the day before yesterday. These leaders moved their forces at dawn today against our children, women, and old people in these camps. Artillery shells and rockets have been poured on these camps since dawn today. Some units belonging to the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade are participating in this barbaric shelling. At the same time, odious attacks are successively taking place against the Sabra and Shatila camps, in an attempt to storm those two camps.

The PLO urges, first of all, Shi'ite and Druze figures to work to halt this new massacre against Palestinian camps and to contain this onslaught in order to safeguard the lives of Muslims, particularly Palestinians, on this blessed day. The PLO also urges Arab and Islamic leaders to immediately act in order to have the

Syrian regime halt this crime, which its followers are carrying out against Palestinians in Lebanon. It is impermissible to remain silent on what is taking place. All are urged to assume their responsibility toward this new tragedy in order to avoid the shedding of more Palestinian blood.

#### **Amal Movement Attacks Camps**

*JN201720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Our Palestinian people's camps in Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila have been subjected to fierce and intensive artillery shelling since dawn today by Amal militias belonging to the group of Nabih Birri and Dawud Dawud, who are backed by the Syrian regime. Latest reports from Beirut mention that those who are defending Burj al-Barajinah camp have succeeded in repulsing all the attacks seeking to storm the camp. The defending forces have blocked all entrances to the camp and are foiling the attacks of the militias belonging to Nabih Birri and Dawud Dawud, which are trying to storm the camp in order to control it and liquidate the forces that are defending it. Reports also mention that the fierce and intensive shelling has prevented transferring wounded Palestinians, most of whom are children, women, and old people, to hospitals for treatment. So far more than 40 have been wounded and 16 Palestinian citizens have been martyred as a result of this odious shelling.

The fierce shelling also set the Samid Institution's plants and warehouses, located in Burj al-Barajinah camp, on fire. The Gaza and Ramallah Hospitals, and several nearby buildings and houses in the Sabra and Shatila camps, have also been set on fire. Reports also mention that fire brigades are facing difficulties in putting out the fires as a result of the continued fierce shelling of the two camps and the military concentrations surrounding the camps. A delegation representing the sons of the Palestinian camps who are residing outside the Sabra and Shatila camps left for the Islamic Dar al-'Ifta' today to inform Lebanese Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid about the Amal Movement's aggression against the two camps and to ask him to intervene in halting the shelling of these two camps. The popular committees in the Palestinian camps appealed to the International Committee of the Red Cross to intervene in this issue in order to allow the wounded to be rushed to hospitals for treatment.

#### **Syria Asked To Intervene**

*JN211319 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT  
21 May 85*

[Text] The joint command of the Palestinian forces in Beirut has called on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to force the Amal Movement to cease fire. The PFLP spokesman has announced in Damascus that the Amal forces and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade have tightened their siege on and intensified their shelling of the camps and tried to storm and destroy them. He called on Arab nationalist regimes, headed by Syria, to promptly intervene and use all means to stop the events before it is too late.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has affirmed that attacks against the camps are continuous. The

front held the Amal movement responsible for violating the cease-fire that was reached yesterday thanks to the Progressive Socialist Party's efforts. It is known that Walid Junblatt sent Muhsin Dallul as his envoy to Damascus yesterday and that Nabih Birri sent Haytham Jum'ah to the Syrian capital.

A number of Palestinian and Arab journalists, writers, and artists signed a memorandum in Damascus denouncing and condemning the aggression against the Palestinian camps.

Many political contacts and meetings concerning the situation in Beirut are being held. The PLO Executive Committee met in Amman last night under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat, who earlier received Arab ambassadors and reviewed the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut with them. Bassam Abu Sharif, a senior PFLP official, has arrived in Tunis, where he will hold

intensive talks with Palestinian officials and with Arab League officials.

#### **Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Post**

*NC201329 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked a post belonging to the Israeli occupation forces and their agents in the Tayr Harfa' Township of Bint Jubayl District in the south. The attack, which occurred during a joint meeting of officials from the occupation forces and agent Lahd men, resulted in a large number of Israeli and agent forces being killed or wounded. A fire also broke out in an ammunition depot.

## Libyan Delegation Continues Visit to Damascus

### Al-Asad Receives Rajab

*JN201202 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1330 today Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary for the General People's Committee in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the secretaries of the People's Committees in the Jamahiriya. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

The president listened to a review of the results of the joint meetings held in Damascus between Syrian officials and secretaries of the Libyan People's Committees which aimed at integration and coordination between the two fraternal countries within the framework of their unionist policy.

### Further on Al-Asad Meeting

*JN201705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Excerpts] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1330 today Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary for the General People's Committee in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the secretaries of the People's Committees in the Jamahiriya. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and in the Arab arena in light of the imperialist and Israeli schemes hostile to the Arab nation.

President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed Syria's determination to confront the schemes of conspiracy against the Arab nation's pan-Arab cause and its owners in order to foil these schemes and fulfill the Arab masses' objectives. The president indicated the importance of joint Arab cooperation and action in confronting imperialism and Zionism.

### Cooperation Agreements Signed

*JN202038 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] The minutes of the first session of the joint Syrian-Libyan higher committee were signed in Damascus this afternoon at the end of the visit by Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary for the General People's committee, and the secretaries of the People's Committees in Libya.

The minutes were signed by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm for Syria, and by Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab for Libya. The deputy prime ministers, ministers, and the brother secretaries of the People's Committees in the Arab Libyan Jamahiriya attended the signing ceremony.

Agreements on planning, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation were signed, as were agreements on labor movement between the two fraternal countries. These agreements were signed by the competent ministers and brothers secretaries in both Syria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

## Committee Issues Statement

*JN201951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] A press statement on the first session of the joint Syrian-Libyan higher committee was issued in both Damascus and Tripoli this evening. The statement says that the higher committee, composed of the Syrian Council of Ministers and the General People's Committee in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, held its first meeting 18-20 May under the two countries' prime ministers. They reviewed the results of the second preparatory committee session. The statement adds that the committee expressed its satisfaction with the positive results that were attained in the various spheres of cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and stressed the need to promote cooperation in the forthcoming stage. The statement announces that several agreements were signed during the higher committee's meetings and that the committee made several decisions on promoting bilateral relations in all spheres in order to strengthen cooperation relations and economic integration as a first step toward achieving Arab unity.

During the meetings, the two sides also stressed the need to pursue consultations between the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Syrian Arab Republic, the discussion of political developments in the Arab homeland and the Islamic world, and the coordination of stands in all spheres, in order to attain comprehensive Arab unity and to topple all solutions and capitulatory schemes currently being made in the region. The two sides agreed on the need to exert more efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, and to entrench a spirit of brotherhood, understanding, and mutual confidence. This is because they are necessary introductions for achieving Arab solidarity that will, on the one hand, confront Zionist and imperialist provocations and foil all capitulatory schemes for a settlement that are being proposed in the Arab arena, and, on the other, pursue the course toward integration and unity.

## Delegation Leaves Damascus

*JN202018 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary for the General People's Committee, and the brother secretaries of the People's Committees in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya left Damascus this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm led those who bade farewell to Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab at Damascus International Airport.

In a statement to the press, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm said: No meeting can take place among Arab brothers, particularly between Syrian and Libyan brothers, without the meeting bringing good tidings and blessings to the one Arab people in the two countries, and without it being a large step toward attaining the major objective the Arab masses are aspiring to achieve. Dr al-Kasm stressed that Arab unity remains the principal objective for which Syrians and Libyans are struggling. He said: We work and are guided by the directives of

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and we hope to not disappoint them or our people, who are expecting a great deal from us with respect to fulfilling their aspirations for great Arab unity. Dr al-Kasm said that the results of the meetings between the Syrian and Libyan sides were important, and that it was agreed to hold periodic meetings in Damascus and Tripoli in order to pursue joint unity action that was started by us.

Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab made a statement expressing his happiness at meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: We listened to his directives for promoting the course of cooperation between the two fraternal countries and for working to achieve unity, which is the aspiration of the masses in Syria and Libya. He stressed the determination of Libya's leader and people to make every effort to achieve unity between the two peoples in Syria and Libya. He added: Our talks with the brothers in Syria were good and we succeeded in laying down the executive groundwork for achieving what our one Arab people in the two countries aspire for — which is unity. The brother secretary of the General People's Committee thanked Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the ministers for their fruitful cooperation during the talks, for making them a success, and for reaching positive results that would contribute to the consolidation of bilateral cooperation.

#### Al-Kasm Praises Joint Meetings

LD210914 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland  
in Arabic 0115 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm stressed that Arab unity is the main objective for which the Jamahiriyyah and Syria struggle. Dr al-Kasm praised the meetings of the joint Libyan Arab-Syrian Higher Committee. In a statement to JANA, he said that the meeting which took place in Damascus between the members of the General People's Committee of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and the Syrian Council of Ministers was good and its results were truly positive. He added: We hope that the aspirations of our peoples in the comprehensive Arab unity will be fulfilled. Dr al-Kasm pointed out that during the meetings of the joint Libyan Arab-Syrian Higher Committee it was agreed to hold regular meetings in Damascus, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Benghazi to follow up the continuation of the unifying action which was started.

In his turn, the brother secretary of the General People's Committee praised the results of the Damascus meetings. He said: During this meeting we were able to lay the executive foundation for fulfilling the aspirations of the Arab people in Libya and Syria.

#### Al-Shar' Begins Official Visit to France 21 May

JN201708 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT  
20 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' will begin an official 3-day visit to France tomorrow, Tuesday, in response to an invitation from his French counterpart, Ronald Dumas.

During this visit, Al-Shar' will hold talks with senior French officials dealing with a number of issues on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

#### Press Criticizes Actions of King Husayn, 'Arafat

JN210717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT  
21 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *AL-BATH* newspaper editorial deals with King Husayn's forthcoming visit to Washington to continue the process of plotting against the Palestinian people's destiny and the Arab nationalist forces. *AL-BATH* says: The Camp David partners, both old and new, have placed all they have at stake in order to achieve a U.S.-Zionist settlement of the Palestinian problem. In this settlement, the Jordanian-'Arafat alliance will offer the greatest possible concessions and the U.S.-Zionist alliance will withhold everything it can from the Arab people in general and the Palestinian people in particular.

After the Murphy and Shultz tours, which were confined to the partners in the new settlement, it seems that something encouraging has appeared in the suspect atmosphere of negotiations which will help in forming the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation in accordance with Washington's conditions and with Tel Aviv's approval.

*AL-BATH* adds: The United States and Tel Aviv have not budged from their position that no negotiations will be held with PLO members and that the PLO must recognize the Zionist enemy. Another condition, which has been put at the top of their demands, says there must be a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation comprising Trans-Jordan and some populated areas in the West Bank. It seems that 'Arafat and Husayn, during their recent meeting in Amman, have agreed on these conditions, and it is on this basis that King Husayn is going to Cairo to inform Mubarak of the essence of this agreement. Moreover, within the next few days, King Husayn will be the guest at the White House, and thereafter will be the guest in Tel Aviv in order to negotiate on the same conditions.

Under the headline "'Arafat and the Dead-End Capitulation Path," *AL-THAWRAH* says: All indications are that the path that is trodden by the plotters against the Palestinian cause is a dead-end path, and that the Palestinian people, revolutionary groups, and national figures, represented by the Palestine National Salvation Front, are holding the initiative. They will not allow the petty agents to undermine their cause or harm their struggle and history. Those agents who are walking on the Camp David path will end in destruction. As for the path of liberation, the path of strugglers and noble revolutionaries, it is the path of sacrifice, struggle, and armed revolution against both the Zionist enemy and its agents. The heroes of the Lebanese national resistance in southern Lebanon, as well as our occupied-land heroes in the Golan, the West Bank, and Gaza, marched and are still marching on this path.

**Reportage, Commentaries on POW Exchange****IDF Radio Announces Exchange**

*TA201643 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1633 GMT  
20 May 85*

[Text] The IDF POW's who were held by Ahmad Jibril's organization are being returned to Israeli representatives in Geneva at this moment. Let us now transfer the broadcast to the IDF spokesman, Brigadier General Efrayim Lapid:

[Begin recording] The three IDF soldiers who were held captive by the terrorist organization led by Ahmad Jibril are being released from captivity, and are about to return to Israel tonight on board a flight from Geneva Airport. The soldiers who are being released are Staff Sergeant Hezi Shay, a tank crew member who fell captive during the battle on Al-Sultan Ya'qub on 11 July 1982; and Private Yosef Groff and Private Nisim Salem who fell captive in the Bhamdun area in Lebanon on 4 September 1982.

The process is currently underway. Today Israel is releasing 879 security prisoners who were imprisoned in Israel and in the territories, 150 other prisoners who were recently transferred to Israel from the Ansar camp and were about to be released, and another 121 prisoners who have been in Israeli hands since the previous prisoner exchange operation.

The return of the IDF soldiers was made possible following prolonged negotiations conducted through the offices of the International Red Cross, and Dr Amry, the Austrian ambassador to Greece. The Israeli negotiating team was headed by Attorney Shmu'el Tamir [the former justice minister], and the IDF was represented by Major General 'Amos Yaron, the head of the IDF General Staff Command's manpower branch. Mr Lova Eli'av [former Knesset member] also participated in the activity toward the release of the prisoners.

The Swiss helped a great deal in bringing about the exchange operation successfully. Israel continues to make every effort to locate and bring back the four IDF soldiers — Zekharya Baumel, Yehuda Katz, Tzvi Feldman, and Samir As'ad — who have been missing since the Peace for the Galilee campaign. This is the end of the IDF spokesman's announcement. [End recording]

**POW's Arrive**

*TA210402 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0400 GMT 21 May 85*

[Text] The three Israeli soldiers who had been held prisoner by the terrorists landed a short time ago at an airfield in the center of Israel — Hezi Shay, Yosef Groff, and Nisim Salem — were exchanged last night in Geneva for some 400 terrorists who were flown from Israel. In total, Israel has released 1,150 terrorists including some who had taken part in cruel terrorist attacks for more than 10 years.

At the airfield, defense minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that this is a high and painful price but there was no other alternative, and this is not the right time for disputes and settling accounts.

Minister Rabin made it plain that Israel will henceforth work more strenuously to obtain any scrap of information about the four Israeli soldiers who are still missing.

The head of the Israeli team to the negotiations with the terrorists, Shmu'el Tamir, also said that the struggle to locate the missing soldiers would continue.

The chief of the IDF's manpower branch, Major General 'Amos Yaron, said that when the question is one of saving human life one goes about it with one's heart and soul.

**Terrorists Return to Families**

*TA201715 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1713 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Sources in the Civilian Administration have told us that the Civilian Administration in Judeaea, Samaria, and Gaza will do everything to assimilate the released terrorists and their families in the territories. The Civilian Administration will try to remove them from the circle of hostile terrorist activity. At the same time, the sources added that all terrorist or hostile activity by the terrorists will under no circumstances be acceptable to us.

**Terrorists' Deeds, Destination Detailed**

*TA201824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1800 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Among the many terrorists Israel has released are some who participated in very grotesque and cruel attacks in the past decade. Of them, 18 had received life sentences — in particular Kozo Okamoto of Japan, who participated in the attack at Ben-Gurion Airport 13 years ago. Also released were: the terrorists who participated in the coastal road attack [in 1978]; the perpetrators of the attack on Savoy Hotel [in Tel Aviv on 5 March 1975, killing seven guests, mostly foreigners]; the participants in the murder of soldier Eli Lupu 11 years ago; one of the terrorists who participated in the murder of soldier Aharon Gross [in the Hebron market]; and Ziyad Abu 'Ayn who planted a bomb in Tiberias that killed two young boys, fled, and was later extradited to Israel from the United States.

All in all, Israel released 1,150 terrorists, of whom 394 were freed in Geneva; 151 will be handed over to Syria through the border crossing point at Al-Qunaytirah; and 605 who were released in various places in Judeaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and the Arab villages in Israel. Ahmad Jibril's nephew is also among the terrorists who were flown to Geneva. As will be recalled, Jibril is the leader of the organization that had held the three Israelis captive.

**Settlers Fear Terrorists' Return**

*TA201949 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1800 GMT 20 May 85*

[Excerpt] Judeaea and Samaria settlers fear the return of the terrorists [released in exchange for the three Israeli IDF soldiers] will greatly worsen the security situation in the area. Spokesmen for the settlements in Judeaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip

expressed rage over the price paid by Israel for the release of the prisoners. They also voiced their demand that the Israeli Government release the detainees belonging to the Jewish underground.

#### **Violent Disturbance in Gaza**

*TA210712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0700 GMT 21 May 85*

[Text] Some 42 people have been detained on suspicion of participating in a violent disturbance in the main street of Gaza during an impromptu celebration for the released terrorists. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that they sang nationalist songs and chanted catcalls against Israel and the Jews. Later they marched along the street, broke shop windows and the windows of parked cars, and threw stones in every direction.

#### **Peres Comments on Exchange**

*TA201905 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1850 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said the price Israel paid for the release of the three IDF prisoners is a very heavy price and a very difficult one for each of us. Mr Peres says it was difficult to see the suffering of the prisoners' families, and that this was one of the most difficult decisions he has ever made. The prime minister said he did not forget for a minute the other families whose sons were murdered by the released terrorists.

#### **Defends Exchange**

*TA210525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0454 GMT 21 May 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that Israelis identify with the IDF prisoners who have been released. In a talk with our correspondent Meron Tzur, Peres said that the government made very tough decisions, and the price that was paid came out of deep human considerations.

[Begin recording][Peres] The negotiations were begun a long time ago by the previous government. When we were in the opposition we were aware of and supported these negotiations and, God forbid, we would not shirk our responsibility both when we were in the opposition or when we are in the government. The release of prisoners is a supreme Jewish precept and it was our duty, despite all the difficulties, to do everything we could to bring back the sons who went to the battlefield at the behest of the nation fit and healthy.

[Tzur] How do you explain the ratio of three Israeli Prisoners to 1,150 Palestinian terrorists, including very dangerous ones?

[Peres] If that is how you phrase your question then the answer becomes very difficult. However, if you ask me about the ratio between the efforts we made to save three Israeli men and our set of moral values, then I say that the ratio is correct.

[Tzur] To what extent was the former Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, involved in the exchange of the prisoners?

[Peres] Kreisky wrote a letter to Syrian President Al-Asad and me with a proposal more or less similar to that which was accepted now. The Israeli Government decided to accept the proposal and I sent a letter to Kreisky to that effect. [End recording]

#### **Rabin Interview**

*TA291917 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1830 GMT 20 May 85*

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in the Tel Aviv studio by Anchorman Ya'aqov Ahime'ir in the Jerusalem studio — live]

[Text][Ahime'ir] Good evening, Mr Defense Minister.

[Rabin] Good evening to you, too.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Rabin, what made today's agreement possible?

[Rabin] I believe it is a 3-year effort by all those who preceded me, and the previous governments, and of course also the terrorists' consent. After all, it does not depend solely on us. At any rate, when I first became defense minister, I saw it as my supreme moral obligation — almost a holy mission — to make sure that every effort was being made to bring back home any IDF soldier sent out to war by the government of Israel, and who fell captive. I acted accordingly, as I believe all the previous defense ministers and governments have.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Defense Minister, could you tell us what state of health our three prisoners were in before they arrived? Do you know anything?

[Rabin] I presume that being imprisoned for 3 years in the hands of the Jibril terrorist organization is certainly not easy. I have faith in the strength of our men, and I am convinced that when they return home — even after such a period of time under the conditions in which they were held — they will certainly regain their health and do so quickly.

[Ahime'ir] What precisely is the predicament of the missing-in-action [MIA], if we know it?

[Rabin] We do not know, and had we known they would not have been called MIA's. I am satisfied that in fact what we know about the IDF soldiers who fell captive during the Lebanon war is true, and that is that they have all returned home. We are still missing four MIA's, and we will spare no effort, no cost to try to find out what has happened to them, where they are, and in what condition, and to return them back home.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Defense Minister, did the political echelon have any reservations in connection with the agreement?

[Rabin] I would say that no doubt the price is high, but it seems to me that ever since the foundation of the State of Israel, we have always done everything and spared no effort to bring back all IDF soldiers — as well as every civilian — who fell captive. Regarding prisoners of war taken in warfare between the Arab armies and the IDF, we have paid heavily. After the 1956 Sinai campaign, we returned more than 5,000 Egyptian troops and officers in return for 1 Israeli prisoner: Pilot Etkes. Even after the 6-Day War, we returned more than 5,000 Egyptian troops and officers in exchange for 6 POW's. I admit that in reference

to the terrorist organizations, the situation is difficult, painful, and more serious. Yet I would like to ask every Israeli citizen: If your son had been in captivity, how would you have expected me, as defense minister, to behave? What would you have said if I, as defense minister, would not have done everything to bring your son back home? The price is high and painful, but for as long as I am defense minister — and I am not the only one who believes in this... [Rabin changes thought]... We have paid heavy prices in the past, too, and I am afraid that if we fail to conduct ourselves wisely, we will have to pay a heavy price in the future, too, if our soldiers fall into the hands of terrorists.

[Ahime'ir] I presume, Mr Defense Minister, that the train of thought you described that led to the release of the terrorists, and the Cabinet's considerations — namely, that we will do everything to bring our soldiers back to Israel — no doubt fortify the spirit of the IDF soldiers who will, to our deep regret, have to continue to fight.

[Rabin] I believe that the unique aspect of the IDF — and what sets Israel apart from any other country — has been the practice of sparing no effort to save every IDF soldier wounded on the battlefield. Israel and the IDF have often paid a dear price on the battlefield for the moral value that says that no wounded soldier should be left behind on the battlefield. I believe the same should apply in cases of a captive soldier: If it is possible to free him by way of a military operation, this must be done. If this is impossible however, I have never felt morally just in coming and telling the soldier, his family, or the people of Israel: Let him rot in jail because the price is too high.

#### Tamir Interview

TA201838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Former Minister of Justice Shmu'el Tamir headed the Israeli team which worked with the IRC and Austrian mediators to negotiate the exchange. In this telephone interview with reporter Alan Ben-'Ami, Tamir talks about the negotiations and his feelings about the exchange agreement:

[Begin recording][Tamir] My feelings are ambivalent. I am very happy for the three; I am happy for their families. I am aggravated for the fact that up to now we did not manage to locate and find out where our missing soldiers are, and of course every killer or general terrorist who was released as a result of this exchange is a source of worry.

[Ben-'Ami] How were those negotiations, Mr Tamir, just how difficult?

[Tamir] They were conducted sometimes through emissaries: either the Red Cross or Dr Herbert Amry, the Austrian ambassador in Greece. And when things were about to be ripe for conclusion or partial conclusion, we did it in Geneva in proximity talks with the negotiations of the IRC. We never met face to face; we didn't want to negotiate with them directly, and I believe they too did not want it.

[Ben-'Ami] What sort of negotiations were they, what sort of terms, what sort of attitudes did they have throughout this whole period?

[Tamir] We were facing people who felt that they caught, from their point of view, a weakness in our attitude because of our special morale [as heard]. On the other hand — not that they didn't care totally about their men — but they could wait for much longer and their values of human beings are very different. Their negotiations were very cynical, cruel — keeping a man like Hezi Shay for 2 years in darkness, not admitting that they have him. And I won't be surprised that when this operation is over some organization will come and say: Well, the missing soldiers are with me and now let's open another negotiation. I won't be surprised if that happens; we shall wait and see for that point.

[Ben-'Ami] And as far as Israel is concerned the search, the efforts to locate the four Israelis missing — the Druze Samir As'ad, the three soldiers who went missing in the first week of the war — those efforts will continue. We will be trying to get them back as best we can, or at least...

[Tamir, interrupting] No doubt, and I can say that I don't believe — with all respect to all cultured nations on earth — I don't believe there is a people, whether it's a weakness or a strength, this is a matter of opinion, there is no people and no government in the free world or elsewhere which would go that far and would care so much for its children when they are in the captivity of the enemy, and I am sure everything will be done to bring back to Israel the four missing soldiers. [End recording]

#### Chief of Staff Comments

TA210540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0500 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that many measures can be taken to prevent some of the circumstances in which Israeli soldiers have been captured by terrorists. Speaking with our correspondent Roni Daniyyel the chief of staff admitted that the release of another 600 terrorists into the areas held by Israel poses a security problem. The vast experience acquired by the security forces should be used to prevent an increase in the number of attacks due to the release of the terrorists.

#### Officials Hold News Conference

TA210508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0408 GMT 21 May 85

[News conference with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin; Shmu'el Tamir, the head of the Israeli team negotiating with the terrorists; and the chief of the IDF Manpower Branch, Major General 'Amos Yaron; at the Tel Aviv Defense Ministry — live]

[Text][Rabin] It is already known that the three prisoners who were captured about 3 years ago during the war in Lebanon and who have been held by Jibril's terrorist organization have returned home to the arms of their families. They have returned after long, exhaustive, and convoluted negotiations; negotiations which were difficult, because this was a matter of indirect negotiations with an organization such as that of Jibril.

With the conclusion of the affair, four are still missing. We will relentlessly continue in every way to discover what has happened

to them and bring them home, as the other prisoners from this war have been brought back. I would like to deliver an unambiguous explanation. The move that has so far been implemented is, as I see it, a continuation of a consistent policy that has characterized all Israeli Governments, all elements who have borne the responsibility in the country for the lives of IDF soldiers, in doing everything to bring the prisoners home. In pursuing this path we have paid a heavy price — a price which has changed from time to time — but we worked incessantly in every way, and what guided us was the supreme value of moral responsibility for the fate of every soldier who is sent on a campaign, to war, for operational activity, so that every soldier in every home in Israel should know that the country, the government, and the IDF are behind him.

I will admit that this is a matter of indirect negotiations with terrorist organizations. This is very difficult. It does not resemble anything connected with a prisoner exchange in a war between us and the Arab armies. In such a war, reference is to an exchange of soldiers from both sides who were taken captive, and the numbers do not play a role, nor have an effect on the main consideration of prisoner exchanges. As will be recalled, after the Sinai campaign [1956], we returned more than 5,000 Egyptian soldiers, including officers, in return for one prisoner, and after the 6-Day War, more than 5,000 Egyptian soldiers in return for 6 prisoners. This also applies to other cases. When the matter involves terrorists, it becomes complicated. We do not and will never recognize them as prisoners of war. In our view, they were and have remained terrorists, murderers, and this is also how we will treat them. However, by force of circumstances and with all the pain, we have also returned terrorists all along the way, when our captives fell into the hands of the terrorist organizations. The decision was made after protracted consideration, but out of adherence to the principle that we — the Government of Israel, the IDF — bear the supreme responsibility for bringing the boys home.

First of all, I would like to thank my colleagues in the Cabinet. On 1 April, when I brought the recommendation to achieve the release in return for the heavy price, the decision was made without reservations and with the support of all Cabinet members. I want to particularly thank my friend Shmu'el Tamir, who worked day and night, together with the head of the IDF Manpower Branch, Major General 'Amos Yaron, and the many, many people on their teams who showed devotion, responsibility, unusual skill in the protracted attempt to return the boys to their homes and to continue to search for information about the missing. I think the nation of Israel owes a great deal, a very great deal, to the devoted work of Tamir, 'Amos Yaron, and the teams.

I would also like to thank the officials in the International Red Cross [IRC] and Ambassador Amry [Herbert Amry, Austrian envoy to the Middle East], who have greatly helped in the indirect talks with the various elements in order to bring about the return home of our soldiers. I would also like to thank Arye Eli'av who helped the team, and the man who preceded Shmu'el Tamir, Attorney Marinsky. Finally, I would like to congratulate the families who, after 3 years of separation from their sons, achieved their return and welcomed them home this morning. I know the price was a heavy one. I would like to say that if the terrorist organizations think for a single moment that they will achieve

their objectives, I, at least, will propose to the government, to the legal elements in Israel, that if there is any attempt to kidnap a citizen or soldier in order to return to the negotiating table over the release of murderers, I will propose arresting all those who were released as part of deals made to date. If the law permits, I am sure we will find a way, and the terrorist organizations will know that this will not be lightly passed over. We will take measures. I would now like to invite Attorney Shmu'el Tamir to speak.

[Tamir] The negotiations with Jibril through the offices of the IRC began at the end of 1982 — when Jibril's organization was still, to some extent, part of the PLO — as part of the negotiations over the release of the eight prisoners of war: six held by 'Arafat and two held by Jibril. We soon realized that Jibril was not interested in negotiations but rather in torpedoing them. The package deal fell apart and there was no choice other than to negotiate over the fate of the six, as it became impossible to negotiate over the other two — Groff and Salem — because Jibril was not interested in negotiations at that time.

As may be recalled, the first six were released when their lives were in danger in Tripoli. Later, there were negotiations with Syria which culminated in the release of six of our men — initially, the original prisoners, and later, three Foreign Ministry workers.

At that point, a struggle began with the exposure of Hezi Shay. At the same time, Jibril's nephew fell into the IDF's hands. To the best of my knowledge, both these factors accelerated the reopening of negotiations through the IRC and Dr Hebert Amry. There were ups and down in these negotiations. They were initially conducted by the IRC, later by Dr Amry, and finally once again by the IRC. There is no sense recounting the details today. I will only say in general terms that Jibril's organization initially demanded the release of 1,300 convicted terrorists, the closure of the detention camp at Ansar, over 1,000 terrorists held at Ansar, and 121 of his men who were left after the previous prisoner exchanges.

They soon dropped these demands but the negotiations did not progress because both sides were far apart and there was a considerable gap regarding both names and numbers. The negotiations began directly through the IRC — when I say directly, I mean the proximity talks in Geneva — and lasted about 1 week. We only succeeded in agreeing on several secondary points, and then both sides and the IRC agreed to adjourn without saying that the negotiations had broken up.

Once again, Dr Amry came into the picture and at one point he told us: I have exhausted my possibilities and the issue must be submitted once again to the IRC. The negotiations were resumed through the IRC in Geneva in April 1985, and I would say that these negotiations ended yesterday morning when several points remained which might have blown the agreement apart. My friend, Major General 'Amos Yaron who was in charge of the operational aspect, had to fight over one point after the other until the last moment. In the end, the agreement is that which has been publicized, and there is no need to repeat it. I must say that there is no doubt whatsoever — and I also felt this with the preceding and the current defense ministers — that on the one hand we all

feel great joy in our hearts about the return of our sons home, while on the other hand we agonize over the fact that we have not yet located or returned the missing soldiers, and we feel bitter pain over the fact that so many terrorists, including murderers, were released.

However, I would like to describe to you how IDF units, security forces, and the intelligence community mobilized, at times truly endangering themselves, many for the sake of the few. When I say this was displayed during the negotiations during the last 2 years, I could not but reflect — despite the self-criticism customary in Israel — on Israel's greatness and on the manifestations of a beautiful Eretz Yisra'el which are sufficiently appreciated. This is also how I felt during the past 24 hours. Without going into detail, the gratitude lavished on us by the defense minister applies to dozens and perhaps hundreds of people in the various branches of the defense establishment, who deserve our gratitude and deepest respect.

[Yaron] I should like to say a few words about the operational aspect. To my regret, in the last 2 years we have had three prisoner exchanges. Two of these operations were very complex and sensitive because the negotiations were conducted by the IRC and the terrorist organizations, while the third set of negotiations was conducted by Syria. The latter was rather simpler because the negotiations were conducted by two sovereign countries.

Regarding the latest exchange of prisoners which has just been completed, I can only say one conclusive thing, and that is that we meticulously abided by all our commitments to the IRC, by which we agreed on the prisoner exchange. We abided by all our undertakings and the delays were caused by other factors.

[Tamir] I would like to add a few words. I would like to thank the defense minister, not only for his heartfelt remarks, and also tell you that during 2 years — initially with the preceding defense minister, Moshe Arens, and later with the current defense minister, Yitzhaq Rabin — it was my privilege to work with them, because one was dealing with a free system involving freedom of expression, and there was room for differences of opinion until a resolution was made by the authorities. I do not believe there is another country in the world where a defense minister dedicates such much of his time and attention — at a time when he has to tackle very serious constraints in the security and political spheres — to go into minute detail and ask all the questions, as did Minister Rabin and his predecessor Arens, as well as the previous and current prime ministers. In this respect, it is also good that the people should know that at least in some areas there is unanimity. There were no partisan considerations; the government made its resolutions unanimously, and this is also part of the beautiful Eretz Yisra'el of which we may be proud.

[Aharon Barne'a] Attorney Tamir, in view of the precedent of Hezi Shay, who was described as missing for a long time — about 1 and 1/2 years — and was found, do you believe there is any room to assume that the three or four missing — at least three of them — really are still alive and hidden in Damascus or elsewhere?

[Tamir] Hezi Shay is not the only precedent. There is also Samir As'ad, who was concealed by the Al-Hawatimi organization for 10 months before they brought him to the microphone and video, and afterward matters developed in away that has become public knowledge. There are also reports from various sources — fragmented reports, stronger reports, reports that are sometimes contradictory — about each of the other three missing from the Sultan Ya'qub al-Tahta battle — Tzvi Feldman, Yehuda Katz, and Zeharyah Baumei. The position we are taking, on the basis of the comprehensive information, is that they are alive as long as it has not been proved otherwise, and there was a period when we talked about Hezi the way we now talk about the three. I am not making a comparison regarding the volume of evidence or its nature, but at the news conference after we returned from releasing the three, I permitted myself to say that there were grounds to assume that Hezi Shay is alive. And today, when we were together in the plane, he was clever enough to understand that when he was a captive, he was being concealed in order to first conclude a deal over two others, after which he was to be produced as a new element. I cannot say more than that, but only repeat what the defense minister said. I am convinced that every attempt, really every attempt, will be made. International forces, as well as our intelligence forces, are being enlisted in this effort to find out and bring back the other four.

[Gay Zohar] Gay Zohar, IDF Radio. Major General Yaron and Mr Tamir, from the initial conversations with the three prisoners, what were the conditions of their captivity?

[Yaron] According to initial reports which should still be studied, the way the three prisoners were held was, they were... [changes thought]... Two of them were in a prison cell in some prison which is located in a military camp in the Damascus area, and the third, Hezi Shay, was held in some sort of room, or tiny room, a toilet room under some sort of residential apartment, somewhere in the Damascus area — relatively hard conditions.

[Tamir] There was a talk between Jibril and Hezi Shay, in which Jibril threatened Hezi Shay and told him: Nobody knows where you are. Your parents do not know your fate; the IDF knows nothing about you. Sometimes soldiers are missing, sometimes they commit suicide, sometimes they are wounded. You had better be aware that any one of these things could happen to you if you do not do this or that. But I must say, although I have only known Hezi Shay for a few hours on the plane, that he is a wonderful man and soldier, a very wise boy with high moral values, and he, just like his friends, passed the tests.

[Yisra'el Zamir] Yisra'el Zamir, *'AL HAMISHMAR*. Did we set any red lines about names of people we would not agree to release?

[Rabin] I do not think it is worth going into that at this stage. There were various stages in the negotiations. At the end, there were red lines, certain red lines, and I would say that, for instance, the case of the murderer of the young couple in Cremisan was included in those red lines. Perhaps I will give another bit of information. Of the 879 convicted who were released, 526 had served more than 10 years in an Israeli prison. That gives the dimensions, not of the horrors they perpetrated, but of the time they spent in Israeli prisons.

[Yaron] I would add that if one makes a comparison between Jibril's first demand, which was put in the most aggressive manner, and the final result, which nobody is happy about and we know all the bad points in it, but, nevertheless, if we make a comparison, we can see that there were persistent, protracted, bilateral negotiations. This was not a situation in which one element could have totally dictated its terms to the other.

[Zelinger] Tali Zelinger, *DAVAR*. [Sentence indistinct]

[Rabin] This news conference is intended to give you everything connected with the release of IDF prisoners and I have no intention of dealing, at this news conference, with any issue that is not directly connected with this matter.

[Amiqam] Ya'ir 'Amiqam, *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*. Perhaps you could put together the elements that led to the delay in the release of the boys or their arrival in Israel?

[Yaron] You are speaking of the past 24 hours. Well, as I said at the beginning, we stood by everything to which we had committed ourselves, while the other side because of problems it had, did not keep to the timetable. As a result, we were forced to postpone from time to time this or that stage of the operation. I believe the other side also faced some security problems which required a longer period of time.

[Aharon Barne'a] Attorney Tamir, there was talk that among those who were returned yesterday were, if I am not mistaken, 121 of Jibril's people who had been left over from the previous exchange deal. Could you, perhaps, explain that term: left over from the previous exchange deal?

[Tamir] The 121 are not all Jibril's people. By the way, it is worth knowing that the total number of Jibril's people who were released under all the headings is very limited, and only amounts to a few dozen. It is a small organization — very cruel, and apparently very well covered, but it is small in numbers. Now, those 121 were left over because of varied interpretations of the agreement. The agreement was that all the Ansar people should be released. The Red Cross, post factum, interpreted the agreement as including everyone who had been in Ansar, and this was certainly not the agreement. In very exhaustive clarifications with the Red Cross, we showed them that the question of those in Ansar on the determining date had previously arisen, and they knew very well that we had transferred many groups of more dangerous people to Israel prior to that — weeks prior to that.

#### Editorials on Exchange

TA210707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0330 GMT 21 May 85

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that notwithstanding our revulsion at the release of 1,150 terrorists, including some 900 convicted criminals and the most despicable assassins, there is no sense in criticizing those who worked hard to bring back our three prisoners. We should candidly admit to ourselves: The scales are not balanced in these types of negotiations, and the striking dis-

crepancy between the number of terrorists who were released and the number of soldiers we redeemed from captivity does not mean that our tactics in the negotiations were mistaken but rather reflects a fundamental weakness in our position which can be exploited by the enemy.

*HATZOFÉ* writes that on this day of rejoicing over the release of our prisoners we must also remember the four missing soldiers whose whereabouts remain a mystery to this day. As long as this has not been solved, Israel should persist in its efforts to elucidate this big mystery which not only concerns their immediate next of kin but also the entire Israeli nation which worries about their fate. On this day when prisoners are being redeemed from captivity we should hail all those people who worked for their release, including international organizations which showed understanding and extended their assistance, thanks to which we lived to see the day when we can send our blessing to the sons who have returned to their families and their motherland.

*DAVAR* says we had no moral choice other than to do what we did, despite all the difficulties and risks involved. We should not abandon soldiers whom we cannot release by any other means, and the unanimous decision on this issue was not made haphazardly. In contrast, there different opinions about whether the release of terrorists who killed Jews calls for, or even justifies, the release of Jewish underground members who attacked Arabs. It is clear in our mind, the paper writes, that there is no connection whatsoever between the two subjects. The terrorists were released because this was the price for the redemption of the Israeli prisoners from captivity, and one should not deduce anything from this move on the legal or even public status of the Jewish underground members. A fierce argument will probably ensue on this matter, and Labor Party officials would be well advised not to get dragged into this argument by popular feeling. The redemption of prisoners does not justify pardoning of Israelis who harmed Israel's national interests.

*HAMODI'A* notes that some quarters will probably raise the notion of releasing the Jewish underground detainees who, for the most part, are only accused of having bad intentions which never materialized into action. Some will wonder whether they must be punished to the end only because they are not holding any hostages. We, the paper adds, raise this thought even if we absolutely deplore both the bad intentions and the actions of people who wanted to take the law into their own hands whatever their considerations may have been. This may infuriate those quarters which are pervaded with self-hatred. The detainees have paid a high price, and they are presumably torn and deeply anguished by afterthoughts. Those most affected are their families who are being punished in vain.

*'AL HAMISHMAR* writes that by agreeing to pay such a heavy price for the release of our prisoners, the Israeli Government did not demonstrate weakness but strength and great self-confidence rather than obsequiousness. After all, what is a real show of strength but the willingness to exchange even one of one's soldiers for hundreds or thousands of the enemy's troops? The advocates of the war in Lebanon compound their criticism about the exchange of prisoners with a demand to release the Jewish underground detainees. But what has that got to do with the exchange of prisoners with Ahmad Jibril's organization? Only

that, as implied from the statements of those calling for the release of the underground suspects, if one releases terrorists into the West Bank one should also release Jewish terrorists for the sake of balance. The paper adds: No, Mr Foreign Minister, although we failed in an unnecessary war which you fervently advocated and for which we paid a very high price, this does not mean that we must now also destroy our foundations as a law-abiding country. The prisoners have come back and what we must do now is not to get dragged into insanity once again.

*THE JERUSALEM POST* believes that Jibril and his group, supported by Syria, will seek to make the most of this event turning it into a political triumph against 'Arafat. In the West Bank and Gaza the release of hundreds of terrorists will be perceived as a nationalist triumph. Meanwhile, Israelis, apprised only last night about this secret operation, were left to ponder in somber terms the implications and consequences of the price that Israel was compelled to pay to save its three boys who had been incarcerated for so long.

#### Envoy on Okamoto Release

*TA210907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
0838 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Japanese ambassador in Israel conveyed his sorrow to the Foreign Ministry over the fact that Israel released Kozo Okamoto. Japanese sources in Israel told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that Japan is not pleased that Okamoto was not handed over to Japan, but hopes this will be a transient incident in its relations with Israel. The sources added that about 1 week ago Japan learned that Okamoto was included in the exchange deal. After the Israeli Foreign Ministry confirmed this report, Japan said that Okamoto's release would encourage the Japanese Red Army and other terrorist organizations, and expressed its doubts whether this move was compatible with international law. Japan believes that now that Israel has foregone the completion of Okamoto's sentence in Israel in keeping with the verdict of his trial, Japanese laws on these same charges — the massacre at Ben-Gurion Airport — should now apply to him. An international arrest warrant has been issued in Tokyo and the Japanese sources believe that their country will act both through Interpol and other diplomatic channels to obtain Okamoto's extradition from his country of asylum.

#### Kimche: No Alternative

*TA211026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1000 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The director general of the Foreign Ministry has informed the Japanese ambassador to Israel of Israel's regret that the release of the terrorist Kozo Okamoto has caused Tokyo concern and uneasiness, explaining that Israel had no alternative. The ambassador had expressed to David Kimche his government's regret over Israel's release of Okamoto and he raised doubts as to whether the release was compatible with international law.

#### Shamir Asks Peres To Pardon Jewish Terrorist Suspects

*TA210421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
0400 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is calling on Prime Minister Peres to pardon the Jewish terrorist organization suspects in the wake of the release of the terrorists who also included murderers. Minister Shamir urgently wants to raise the issue in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister's Office has refused to comment on Shamir's call. Officials in the Prime Minister's Office only agreed to tell our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that under no circumstances should one confuse the release of prisoners with another issue. Government sources told our correspondent that it is inconceivable that the Executive Branch should interfere with an issue which is still being discussed in court since this runs counter to the customary proceedings in a normal country.

#### Calls for Release

*TA211056 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
1000 GMT 21 May 85

[Jack Katzenell report from the Knesset]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called for the release of the Jewish underground and the imposition of the death penalty for terrorists who committed murder. He was speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. I am personally opposed to the Jewish underground, Shamir said. It is a dangerous phenomenon and a cause of great concern, and it poses a threat to the basic character of the state. But since it has emerged that most of those involved have expressed regret and admitted that their way was wrong, I believe that it would serve the national interests to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion. There is no direct link between the prisoner exchange and the issue of the Jewish underground, the foreign minister said, but what happened yesterday adds urgency to the matter. Where there is a political will, legal means can be found, he added.

Yosi Sarid of the opposition Citizens Rights Movement said Shamir's statement was shocking, and he was not fit to be a junior minister, far less acting premier, because he did not know the difference between right and wrong. Are we to sanction political murder? Sarid asked.

Shamir said there are cases of terrorism that cry out for the death penalty and he believes that in these cases, it would act as a deterrent. Such is our desire for peace, he said, that we sometimes lose the will to defend ourselves.

'Uzi Bar'am of the Labor Party was not sure whether he would have supported the government decision to release so many terrorists, but now that it was done, he was standing behind the government. But he was shocked by the demand for the release of the Jewish terrorists. Are we drawing a distinction between one murderer and another? If we take such a course, we shall only encourage other extremists to take the law into their own hands and take revenge on Arab civilians for the deeds of the terrorist organizations.

**Sharon Calls For Release of Jewish Detainees**  
*TA210743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 0726 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Speaking in Haifa this morning, Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon said it is inconceivable that abominable assassins should be released while the Jewish underground detainees remain locked behind bars. He added that he had in the past asked Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to see about the release of the underground detainees, and said that it would be a very serious act if they are not released, despite the fact that he repudiates their serious actions.

Asked whether the Likud would go so far as to create a coalition crisis over this issue, Sharon said that the Likud would take all measures necessary to bring about the release of the Jewish underground detainees. Our correspondent Gershon Meller was speaking with Minister Sharon in Haifa.

**Court Extends Arrest of Jewish Underground Suspects**  
*TA210852 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0840 GMT 21 May 85*

[Excerpt] Supreme Court Justice Shoshana Netanyahu decided to extend the arrest of the Jewish underground detainees by another 3 months. Justice Netanyahu accepted the argument of the State Attorney's Office that the detainees should remain in custody due to the gravity of the offenses they are charged with. She accepted the claim that the trial proceedings had caused the prolonged detention of over 1 year. That is the reason why she decided that the underground detainees should not be released.

**Christian Forces in Lebanon To Recall Staff**  
*TA181309 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1300 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpt] The headquarters of the Christian Forces in Lebanon has decided to close down its representation in Israel and has ordered its staff to return to Lebanon at once. An announcement to this effect was issued on behalf of the new Christian commander, Elie Hubayqah.

**Peres Reiterates Position on Joint Delegation**  
*TA201350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1133 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said today at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee's meeting that Israel is insisting that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation include people who do not officially support the Palestinian Charter, as he phrased it. Israel has not yet been asked to approve any Palestinian representative and so, for the moment, it does not intend to announce its position.

The prime minister also said Israel was opposed to holding an international peace conference, since it is clear that the Russians will propose a return to the 1967 borders and the Arabs will adopt that position as a minimal one.

On another matter, Peres added that Jordan is holding up the establishment of a bank in the territories.

**Reviews Egyptian Ties**  
*TA201540 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 20 May 85*

[Report by Ilana Dayan — recorded]

[Text] Appearing before the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, Shim'on Peres reviewed the political arena — from the Shultz visit, to a commission of inquiry on the war in Lebanon. The secretary of state promised me that the U.S. aid will be given to us unconditionally, Peres reported, adding: The United States has no desire to participate in the political process beyond what is acceptable to the parties. For our part, we have offered Egypt conciliation on Tabah, otherwise the issue would automatically be transferred to arbitration. The Egyptians are demanding arbitration forthwith.

Knesset member [MK] Victor Shemtov linked the two issues: The resumption of the political process is the obstacle on the road to improvement of relations with Egypt, Shemtov maintained. Peres retorted: On the contrary, there is no chance that the Israeli public would support the continuation of the peace process if peace with Egypt has not lived up to expectations. This, besides, was the gist of my message to Mubarak, Peres told the committee members: We gave you all the land, but we did not receive full peace.

As for the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, we have received no names apart from the name of the PNC chairman, and so therefore we have not ruled out any Palestinian for the negotiations. Why should I sit down and draw up a long list of adjectives or other descriptions of identity [for those proposed members], the prime minister queried, stating: When asked, we will consider the matter although we will not initiate anything. At any rate, Israel will object to negotiations with any man who officially supports the Palestinian Charter. This position of ours also has U.S. backing.

MK Ehud Olmert said that we would stand to lose from any negotiations on a joint [Jordanian-Palestinian] list, and therefore suggested returning to the notion of a unilateral autonomy. The prime minister replied: Autonomy will indeed be the first proposal that will be raised at such a tripartite negotiating table when these negotiations take place.

MK Pinhas Goldstein of the Likud raised the issue of the northern settlements, and asked whether the promised funds would indeed be funneled there. Peres replied: All the demands have been met, and an order has already been given to release the money. As for the withdrawal from Lebanon, this will be completed by the end of this month, or the beginning of next month, while we maintain a diminutive security strip, depending on certain things, the prime minister said.

MK Yosi Sarid told Shim'on Peres at this point: You, more than anyone else, must demand the establishment of a commission of inquiry to probe the war in Lebanon. Only one thing has changed since you had demanded its establishment about a year ago: You

have moved from head of the opposition to prime minister. Victor Shemtov seconded Sarid in demanding an inquest, and Peres gave them both a highly emotional response, saying: What do you think is better, to remain in the opposition while the IDF stays in Lebanon; or to have the IDF leave Lebanon without a commission of inquiry? At the moment, my order of priorities is different, he admitted, and I am extremely busy. What do you want of my life, he continued: Here I am, looking you straight in the eye, asking for pardon since I will not halt everything and tell everyone to hire a lawyer. I will not do it, certainly not now.

At this point the prime minister trailed off to the issue of the commission of inquiry into the murder of Arlozorov [some 50 years ago] and expressed his own opinion: A commission of inquiry is ludicrous, unnecessary, and absurd. Even the Agranat Commission at the time [investigating the Yom Kippur war] did not solve any problem. In general, Shim'on Peres summed up, right now we are dealing with far more important matters than commissions of inquiry.

#### **Kimche, UN Official Discuss UNIFIL Deployment**

TA201537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1500 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The director general of the Foreign Ministry and an aide to the assistant UN secretary general this afternoon discussed the possibility of expanding UNIFIL's deployment in southern Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the UN secretary general strongly attacked Israel's plan to set up a security strip in the region, as he believes UNIFIL will be able to defend Israel against attacks from southern Lebanon. Consequently, the UN soldiers should deploy all the way down to the international border. He asked the U.S. secretary of state to take action toward the abolition of the security strip.

#### **Peres on U.S. Aid, Commission of Inquiry**

TA201110 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT  
20 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee members today that in his talks with George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state promised that the

aid to Israel would be given without any preconditions, and that the United States would also be prepared to participate in the effort to foster economic growth.

The prime minister also reported to the committee members on the contacts with Egypt, and on developments concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Our correspondent in the Knesset Ilana Dayan reports that Mr Peres responded emotionally to the demands by Knesset members [MK's] Sarid and Shemtov to set up a commission of inquiry into the war in Lebanon.

He asked: What is preferable — to be in the opposition and have the IDF in Lebanon, or to have the IDF withdraw and not have a commission of inquiry? Shamir has not given me an ultimatum, and I know the truth about Lebanon, he said. We are up to our ears in work. I am looking you straight in the eye and asking for your support. I will not stop everything in the middle and tell everybody to get themselves an attorney — neither myself nor anyone else.

#### **Peres Pleased With New Economic Resolutions**

TA201118 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 May 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that he is pleased with the decisions reached by the Cabinet. "Now we have to work hard, keep cool, and be optimistic," he told DAVAR following the Cabinet meeting.

"We adopted 20 resolutions; some of them were adopted in the wake of new economic needs, while others — such as the decision to ease the tax on workers in the manufacturing sector, to reduce income tax paid by workers by 10 percent and that by employers by 5 percent — exemplify a change in policy direction," the prime minister noted.

Peres complained about the media having created an image of the government as one which does not make decisions. "You are doing an injustice," he said. "Never has the government implemented such large cuts and demonstrated so much restraint as it has this time."

## ALGERIA

### **Solidarity Council Communique Supports Polisario** *LD201135 Algiers APS in English 1038 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Algiers 20/05/85 (APS) — On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the creation of the Polisario Front, the Council of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples reaffirms its unflinching support to the Saharan people who struggling for their right to self determination and their independence", a communique of the council published Sunday in Algiers underlined. [Quotation marks as received]

"The resounding victories of the Polisario Front and the increasing support of peoples in the world reaffirm the (?righteousness) of the struggle the Saharan people are waging against the expansionist regime and the reactionary forces of the Moroccan monarchy", the message added, affirming that "the brotherly and friendly peoples who daily show their solidarity and friendship to the valorous combatants of the Polisario Front are doing their best for the triumph of the (?right to) self determination and independence of the Saharan people".

The Council of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples will continue the struggle for the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU 19th summit on Western Sahara and presents on this glorious occasion to the combatants of the Polisario Front, the authentic representatives of the Saharan people, its wishes of success in their just struggle for the recovery of their independence and assure them of its unflinching support and its effective solidarity" the message concluded.

## LIBYA

### **Source Denies Contacts With Yasir 'Arafat** *LD210834 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 May 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 21 May (JANA) — According to a confidential source yesterday, there is no truth to what some Palestinian officials of Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah said about the existence of contacts with or any visits to the Jamahiriya.

The source stressed that the Jamahiriya's position is clear and it is also principled. No meeting will take place within a framework that abandons the rifle and the confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

### **USSR Seen Trying To Block Supply of Scuds to Iran** *LD201913 Kuwait KUNA in English 1810 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Paris, May 20 (KUNA) — The Soviet Union has recently dispatched son of its foreign minister to Libya in order to convince Tripoli not to supply Iran with Scud surface to surface missiles, it was reported here Monday.

The French magazine *LE POINT* reported that Anatoliy Gromyko who is director of African Research Center in Moscow met

with Libyan officials to convince them not supply Iran with the missiles.

The magazine stated that the Soviet Union has received a query from Iraq asking for mediation with Libya over the missile issue.

*LE POINT*, however, said Gromyko's visit to Libya was formal since Moscow is very concerned about maintaining its solid ties with Tripoli.

### **Egyptian Abandonment of Nonaligned Policy Criticized** *LD200947 Tripoli JANA in English 0911 GMT 20 May 85*

["Shame Mubarak, Shame, You Agent" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 1, May 20 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Egypt under the rule of agent Husni Mubarak's regime has totally given up the role it had been playing during the era of the later leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir who consolidated the foundations of the Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung conference with Nehru and Tito making Al-Nasir's Egypt a genuine base for the fight against colonialism and imperialism led by the United States of America and other NATO countries. Husni Mubarak is a continuation of the late Al-Sadat who took Egypt away from the Non-Aligned Movement. His policies since the assassination of Al-Sadat were always coherent with the American Administration for the late Al-Sadat making him totally loyal to America and surrender to the Zionist enemy. The position taken by the Egyptian delegate to the United Nations during the debate of the protest note presented by Nicaragua against the American Government for its hostile stand against the aspirations of the Nicaraguan people, is a case in point. The delegate of Husni Mubarak abstained in the voting for the resolution condemning the American position. In fact this stand is not strange at all. For the regime of Husni Mubarak, from the beginning, adhered to the policies of the late Al-Sadat as he rushed in 1978 to help militarily stooge Mobutu Sese Sekou when revolution erupted against his tyrant regime.

The Egyptian regime has lost its capability to maintain its non-aligned policy as it opened the Egyptian territory to the American forces and the Zionist enemy and allowed the Rapid Deployment Forces to carry out naval, air and land military exercise on the land of Egypt to be trained on desert war. Moreover, it gave all lands to America which has now a free hand to direct the regime not from Cairo but from Washington and from the Pentagon and the CIA.

By this the agent regime of Husni Mubarak is in fact carrying out a policy of allying with America and the Zionist enemy in serving the imperialist plot in the region.

We all know that the adherence to Camp David accords by the Husni Mubarak regime has seriously harmed the Arab nation, it has encouraged the Zionist enemy to invade Lebanon. For instance, this agent regime did nothing concerning the horrific massacres in Sabra and Shatila. What he actually did was offering its ambassador to occupied Palestine the opportunity to return to visit his family under the pretext that it was an act of protest over what what happened in Lebanon.

Now the evidence is even more stronger that the Egyptian regime adopts a policy in support of America and the Zionist enemy. It allowed and encouraged the Zionist gangs to perform an official celebration on the 37th anniversary of the Zionist occupation to Palestine and on the soil of Egypt.

Shame, what a shame are words (often) expressed over the last two days by the Egyptian people and all the Arab masses. Make no mistake these words have great significance. The Egyptian people see what happened in Sudan as the hope and right road of how to remove this shame of the Egyptian regime and of agent Husni Mubarak.

## MAURITANIA

### EEC Commissioner for Development Begins Visits

#### Arrives in Nouakchott

AB191332 Paris AFP in French 1133 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Nouakchott, 19 May (AFP) — Lorenzo Natali, vice president of the European Economic Commission in charge of development, arrived in Nouakchott on Saturday for a working visit to Mauritania.

The European commissioner for development stated on arrival that his visit fell within the framework of EEC-Mauritanian consultations and that his discussions with the Mauritanian Government will center on issues relating to the emergency food aid granted to Nouakchott by the EEC, and the Lome Convention signed between the ACP [Africa, Caribbean, Pacific] countries and the EEC.

During his stay in Mauritania, Mr Natali will inspect projects aimed at stopping the movement of sand dunes, as well as market-garden projects that are financed by the EEC.

#### Received by Colonel Taya

AB201038 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Continuing his visit in our country, the vice chairman and commissioner of the EEC, Mr Lorenzo Natali, was received yesterday by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, CMNS [Military Committee for National Salvation] chairman and head of state. At the end of the audience, Mr Natali said he was very happy with his first visit to Mauritania. The head of state, he said, discussed with him the difficulties facing Mauritania because of persistent drought, and he added: I discussed this point with the minister of planning and territorial administration and we drew up the strategy to be adopted in order to overcome this situation.

Mr Natali also noted that this opportunity calls for increased EEC assistance to our country. This assistance, he concluded, will be the focal point of a report that I will submit to the European Community as soon as I return from Brazzaville.

It should be noted that the EEC commissioner for development visited the market-garden project of the Sem area and that he was scheduled to fly at 2200 to [words indistinct].

### Colonel Taya Receives Malian Interior Minister

AB210754 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN, head of state, yesterday morning received Abdourahmane Maiga, Mali's interior minister. At the end of the audience, Mr Maiga stressed the desire of the two countries to further strengthen their bilateral cooperation. He also spoke on the friendship existing between President Moussa Traore and Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.

### Protocol Agreements for Loan Signed With France

AB210750 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Two protocol agreements were signed yesterday between the finance minister and the head of the French cooperation mission in Nouakchott. Under the agreements, France will grant a loan of about 8 million ouguiya to our country, which will be used to rehabilitate the town of Atar and to set up a water supply system for the town of Tiriguia.

### Sudanese TMC Delegation Departs Nouakchott

LD190225 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council [TMC] left the capital today at noon on their way home after handing a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Council, to his brother, Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of CMSN and head of the state.

Before its departure at the airport, the head of the Sudanese delegation, Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, member of the Transitional Military Council, gave a statement to colleague Mohamed Abdullah Bazayd in which he expressed his appreciation for the understanding that he received from the Mauritanian authorities. He said that he explained to the head of the state the reasons for the recent change that took place in Sudan and discussed issues of interest to the two countries.

Yusuf Husayn added that he explained to the Mauritanian authorities the aims of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, and he conveyed to them and to the Mauritanian people the greetings of the Sudanese leadership and people.

Replying to a question concerning the future horizons of the Republic of Sudan in the new era, and what the Transitional Military Council intends to do, Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn said:

[Begin recording] We think and act [words indistinct] for the future of Sudan to be bright and prosperous and to restore to

Sudan its dignity, effective role, and shining status in the world, and to solve its urgent problems at the best possible way. This is our aim and purpose and this is what we are working for. [End recording]

## MOROCCO

### **Sudanese TMC Delegation Departs Rabat 18 May** *LD181621 Rabat MAP in English 1311 GMT 18 May 85*

[Text] Rabat, May 18 (MAP) — The Sudanese delegation [words indistinct] by the president of the transitory military council, Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, to King Hassan II, left Rabat earlier this Saturday at the end of a visit during which it was received by the Moroccan monarch.

In a statement to the press, head of the Sudanese delegation, Gen Yusuf Husayn Ahmad, outlined that his delegation's visit to Rabat has yielded the expected results and that the meeting with King Hassan II was very successful.

The sovereign understood all our objectives and explained to us the depth characterizing the historical relations between the Moroccan and Sudanese peoples, Gen Yusuf said. [Words indistinct] that King Hassan II had promised the members of the Sudanese delegation that he would do his utmost to support Sudan and to promote the two countries relations. The Sudanese delegation was received by the sovereign on Friday.

## SUDAN

### **Siwar al-Dhahab Receives al-Qadhdhafi Cable** *JN201440 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1431 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 20 May (SUNA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC [Transitional Military Council], has received a cable of thanks from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, on the occasion of his crossing Sudanese airspace and his stopping over at Khartoum Airport.

### **Dafallah, Delegation Leave on Arab Gulf Tour** *JN201807 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 20 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah left the country for Saudi Arabia this afternoon at the head of a high-level delegation. This official visit to Saudi Arabia is part of a tour of a number of Arab Gulf states. 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning and a member of the delegation, said that this visit is aimed at holding consultations with the kings and amirs of the Arab Gulf states on problems of common interest to both these countries and Sudan, as well as on the possible support these countries may extend to Sudan. The delegation will also meet with the Sudanese group in these countries to explain and clarify the dimensions and objectives of the revolution.

### **Dafallah Sends Reply Cable to Lebanon's Karami** *JN201451 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 20 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah has sent a cable of thanks to Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in reply to a cable his excellency received on assuming his post as prime minister of the transitional government. In his cable, Dr al-Jazuli expressed his willingness to promote cooperation and strengthen relations between the two fraternal people in Lebanon and Sudan.

### **Dafallah Appoints Elections Committee Chairman** *JN201810 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 1, May 20 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah today appointed Muhammad al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Dayim as the chairman of the technical committee for elections.

The committee was authorized to take the opinions and viewpoints of all the concerned organs and political institutions in the country. The committee will be directly supervised by Al-Jazuli.

### **TMC Official Discusses Regional Relations** *PM201712 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 May 85 pp 1-2*

Reports from Talhah Jibril in Rabat and *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* office in Cairo: "Sudan Asks Egypt To Reassess 'Integration'"

[Text] During tomorrow's meeting under Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, the General Secretariat of the ruling NDP in Egypt will discuss the report prepared by NDP Assistant Secretary General Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi about the results of his visit to Sudan and his talks with Sudanese Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab and Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah.

*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned that the Sudanese Prime Minister stressed during his meeting with the Egyptian NDP delegation that it was necessary to reconsider the current integration experiment between the two countries and to develop bilateral relations in a better and more practical way with a view to serving the two people and not just the rulers. That, he said, calls for practical support for the integration process through practical implementation of certain projects to meet the needs of both countries. It has also learned that the Sudanese officials emphasized that relations with Libya will not be at the expense of Egyptian-Sudanese relations, that Sudan is endeavoring to normalize relations with its neighbors because it wants to solve the problem of the south, and that it is inconceivable that any regime in Sudan would allow Egypt's security to be undermined.

Meanwhile, *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned from reliable sources that Egypt has recently informed Sudan through diplomatic channels that former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has been granted political asylum in Egypt at his own request.

The sources said that Egypt told Sudan that its approval of that request was based on its policy of hosting political refugees and that escalating the issue by insisting that he should be handed over to face trial would only undermine bilateral relations.

The same sources said that Sudan informed Egypt that Numayri's trial was a public demand and that if it was officially declared that he was involved in the Falasha question then Sudan would request his extradition to face trial.

At another level, Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, head of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council's delegation to the Arab Maghreb states, has denied reports about an alleged secret visit by Gen Siwar al-Dhahab to Cairo. He also denied any secret visit by any Egyptian official to Khartoum.

Speaking to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in Rabat, Lt Gen Husayn said: Our policy is clear and does not warrant secret visits. He pointed out that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab has not left Khartoum since 6 April except to visit Port Sudan to inspect the transportation of foodstuffs from the port to other places.

Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn also denied reports about an unannounced visit by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi to Sudan. He expressed surprise and amazement at these reports. We, he said, have announced a clear and truthful policy and there is nothing to justify ambiguity in our foreign policy.

Answering a question about allegations that Egyptian-Sudanese relations have cooled following the improvement of Sudan's relations with Libya, Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn said: So far we have not sensed any misunderstanding by any side of our restoration of normal relations with Libya. We insist on our sovereignty, independence, and right to make whatever decisions we deem fit. We have repeatedly emphasized the special nature of our relations with Egypt as well as our determination to mend the rift with the fraternal and neighboring states. That is why we have moved to improve our relations with Libya and this should also not be affected by our relations with other states.

On the question of Sudan requesting Numayri's extradition for trial and the conflicting reports about this matter, Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn said: It is a public demand that all those who caused political, economic, or administrative corruption and those who accumulated illicit wealth or committed crimes against the Sudanese people should be brought to trial. We believe that the uprising itself was a trial for Numayri. On the question of trials, we want to pursue a sound course. We do not want to use the same methods as the former president. That is why we have handed all the files to the attorney general. We do not want to anticipate events although it is only natural that Numayri should be brought to trial in his capacity as head of the former regime.

Asked if the Transitional Military Council would request Numayri's extradition once the judicial investigations are completed, the Sudanese official said:

That is a hypothetical question. I cannot now talk about future steps which might be taken after completion of the attorney general's investigations. What matters now is that justice must

take its course with complete impartiality and without anyone's interference.

Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn explained that all the detainees are at present under precautionary detention. He added that the attorney general is the only one who will determine their fate and decide how the trials will proceed. These trials, he added, will be just and in accordance with the law.

The Sudanese official, who is also a member of the Transitional Military Council, reaffirmed that the period set for the present transitional government remains the same and that there has been no decision to extend it. The constituent assembly, he said, will be elected on 25 April next year, and the Transitional Military Council has asked the Cabinet to prepare a timetable for the fulfillment of the objectives of the transitional period so that power can be handed over to the people. The constituent assembly, he said, will determine the form of the civilian authority — whether it should be parliamentary or presidential.

On the question of solving the problem of the south, Lt Gen Yusuf Husayn said that so far no meetings have been held between the Transitional Military Council and Colonel John Garang but contacts and efforts are continuing. He revealed that some leaders of the Sudanese political parties are currently holding contacts with John Garang.

Referring to his delegation's tour, he said that the purpose of the tour was to explain recent Sudanese developments to the leaders of the region. He described Sudan's new policy toward all the Arab states as being balanced and equal. Another aim of the tour, he said, is to discuss issues of mutual interest, revive bilateral relations following the estrangement under the past regime, and open new horizons for more cooperation.

The Sudanese delegation visited Tunisia and Algeria before arriving in Morocco in the course of a tour which will also take it to Mauritania and back again to Tunisia for a meeting with the Arab League's secretary general. The delegation met yesterday with the Sudanese community in Morocco and explained the latest Sudanese developments to it.

## Committees Formed To Investigate Former Officials

### First Vice President

JN201930 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1742 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 May (SUNA) — An investigation committee in charge of interrogating the deposed first vice president began its work this morning. It acquainted itself with the documents pertaining to the accusations leveled against the former vice president. It also began to summon witnesses to listen to them. This came in press statements by Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati. He also said that an investigation committee will be formed during the next 2 days to interrogate Dr Baha' al-Din Muhammad Idris, the deposed president's adviser for presidential affairs, regarding accusations concerning political and financial crimes.

**Energy, Mining Minister***JN201959 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1716 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 20 May (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has given some of the powers entitled to him by the Criminal Procedures Act, the Attorney General Act, and the Illegal Wealth Act to an investigation committee which will interrogate former Minister of Energy and Mining Dr al-Sharif al-Tuhami. In statements to the press, the attorney general clarified that the purpose of forming an investigation committee to interrogate Dr al-Tuhami is to bring to trial the issue of the gas turbines, a case for which the documents and witnesses are complete. He also said that if matters go well, he expects the investigation into this case to end within 7 days. He added that witnesses will be questioned, and then the defendant will be brought to trial within 2 weeks.

Regarding accusations against Al-Zubayr Rajab, former director of the Economic Military Corporation, Attorney General 'Abd al-'Ati said that the compilation [al-hasr] committee has proved that Al-Zubayr Rajab made several violations himself. His excellency also instructed the investigation committee to present a copy of the compilation committee's report, in addition to other proof, so that the police can begin its investigations and bring the defendant to trial.

**Socialist Alliance Presents Memo to Prime Minister***JN201042 Khartoum SUNA in English 1022 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 1, May 20 (SUNA) — The General Secretariat of the Socialist National Alliance presented a memorandum to the prime minister saying the alliances member is a slice of a generation that did not participate in pre-May political life. The alliance also discussed the current political issues and the role of the People's Armed Force in solving national problem.

**Trade Union, Political Group Meet With Egypt's NDP***JN171102 Khartoum SUNA in English 1017 GMT 17 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, May 17 (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Trade Unions and Political Parties here met with the ruling Egyptian party (the National Democratic Party) last Tuesday.

Talks focused on extraditing ousted President Numayri to Sudan, where he is to stand trial for several crimes he had committed of which the airlift of the Falashas to Israel, burying of nuclear remains in Sudan beside other crimes. [Sentence as received]

**Unionist Party Elects Chairman, Politburo***JN181758 Khartoum SUNA in English 1724 GMT 18 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, May 18 (SUNA) — Advocate 'Ali Muhammad Hasanayn was elected chairman to the National Unionist Party (NUP). The NUP 3d conference which was held here yesterday also passed the party's charter and elected 20 of its

members to the Politburo. The conference also issued a number of decisions and recommendations including the party rejection to the domination of sectarianism and the modernization of the party.

In its decisions and recommendations the National Unionist Party has called for the extradition of deposed President Numayri to stand for trial.

The conference called for the neutrality of the national information organs, the participation of all political powers and trade-unions to lay a concept of a constitution which will rule the country during the transitional period and for dissolving the trade union movement and to be re-formed through direct election.

The conference also called for changing the recent state flag by the old one raised on first January 1956 (Sudan independence day).

The conference affirmed the specialization of relations between Sudan and Egypt.

Meanwhile National Unionist Party leader 'Ali Muhammad Hasanayn stated to SUNA that the Executive Committee for the party will be composed of hundred members. Hasanayn announced that the party's Political Bureau will discuss urgent plans to solve the economic crisis and will present proposals to start dialogue with southerners.

The party will present bill to the transitional government and attorney general to try the tools of defunct May regime.

The party had held its third conference last Thursday and Friday which was attended by 1500 representatives from the capital and the regions.

**DUP Head on Economic Meeting, SPLM Participation***JN191505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 19 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 19 May (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayd al-'Abidin al-Hindi, secretary general of the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP], has told SUNA that economist members of the DUP working inside or outside Sudan have been invited to participate in a DUP-sponsored economic conference scheduled to be held in the Friendship Hall in Khartoum on the 4th day of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. He added that those who have been invited are working in the industrial, agricultural, economic, financial, transportation, and energy sectors as well as in development planning. Invitation is open for specialists from various parties and organizations to participate in the conference.

In reply to a question about the participation of DUP fighters with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM], the DUP secretary general said that his party participated with a combat legion in the Sudanese-Ethiopian border area in support of the Sudanese liberation movement during the defunct era from 1983 until the first days of the uprising. He also clarified that orders have been issued to the legion to withdraw and return to Sudan to participate with other masses of the DUP in the

homeland. He added that the legion's personnel will arrive in the homeland soon.

#### **UN Delegation To Study Famine in South**

*JN171454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 17 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 17 May (SUNA) — The United Nations has responded to the government's appeal declaring southern Sudan a disaster area. A working group from the FAO, UNICEF, and the World Food Program will head for the southern region at the end of this week to study the problem there and to draw up field estimates. That was announced by (Arthur Holkum), the UN representative for the development program in Khartoum. He added that the delegation will discuss the developments with the officials in that area and will get their assistance in monitoring the needed information in order to enable the UN bodies working in the field of relief work to extend aid.

In another development, (Holkum) said 405,223 tonnes of cereals that the World Food Program, and well as the EC and U.S. aid have committed to Sudan have arrived in the country. The rest of the aid, which is estimated at 23,306 tonnes of cereals, will arrive soon.

In its session last Thursday, the Council of Ministers declared the southern region a disaster area after studying the situation there.

#### **Liberation Front Official Views Situation in South**

*JN191105 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1022 GMT 19 May 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 19 May (SUNA) — 'Uthman Ibrahim al-Tawil, member of the Political Bureau of the Sudan Liberation Front [jabhat tahrir al-sudan], who is currently in Khartoum has explained that the Transitional Military Council has covered the longest and most difficult part of the path toward reaching a final solution to the southern problem by reviving the Addis Ababa agreement following the popular uprising. In a statement published in today's issue of *AL-AYYAM*, his excellency said that the road toward a solution will be completed when a Transitional Military Council delegation meets with Colonel Garang in order to reach an agreement on the possibility of absorbing part of all of the liberation army fighters into the regular forces. In this regard, Al-Tawil specified Tripoli in Libya as a place for such a meeting. His excellency urged that the Transitional Military Council should set a date for this meeting. Al-Tawil denied reports that fighters from the Democratic Unionist Party had in the past joined the Sudan Liberation Front.

### **TUNISIA**

#### **Tunisian-Algerian Agreement on Planning Signed**

*LD180330 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 17 May 85*

[Text] The main outlines of Algerian-Tunisian cooperation in the area of planning were defined in a joint document signed today in Tunis by the Algerian minister for planning and national development and his Tunisian counterpart. The document, whose (?aim) is to achieve economic coordination between the two countries, provides for the establishment of a group for coordination and supervision in the two ministries concerned. Mr O'bouzar, who ended his official visit to Tunisia this afternoon, was received today at Carthage Palace by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

### **WESTERN SAHARA**

#### **Ministries Commemorate Polisario Anniversary**

*LD201143 Algiers APS in English 1045 GMT 20 May 85*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Liberated Territories 20 May 85 (APS) — The commemoration of Saharan armed struggle, out burst [as received] is of a high importance for the Saharan people for it has helped our people out of oblivion and cast light on part of the world, which had been (?buried) by Spanish colonialism fascist domination for more than a century".

The Saharan Ministry of Information said in a communique issued yesterday.

"On the 20 May 1973, the declaration further said, the Saharan people determined to put an end definitely to a dark era of colonisation, this date is also an illustration of the will of a whole people to get independence.

The Saharan Ministry of Culture also said that neither the Spanish colonialist armada, nor the third part accord nor the aggression of Hassan II and Ould Daddah, nor the Jaguars and cluster bombs succeeded in stopping the irreversible advance of our people which is more than ever determined to carry on struggle up to (?utter) independence.

## ETHIOPIA

### Planning Official Leaves for Moscow Visit

EA171226 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic  
0900 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Comrade Tadese Kidan Mariam, commissioner in the Central Planning National Committee and head of the construction and physical planning sector, left for Moscow today to attend the third regular session of the planning commission of the two countries. In addition to discussing ways of expanding and strengthening existing cooperation between the construction organizations of the two countries, the 2-week meeting will also discuss manpower training and the exchange of experts. The meeting will enable him to acquire knowledge in respect of the level of development reached by the Soviet Union in planning and project implementation and to exchange views with professionals engaged in consultancy services. In addition the meeting will also discuss ways in which scientific and technological data in the planning sector can be exchanged.

## SOMALIA

### DFSS Criticizes Defense Minister's Remarks

EA172057 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali to  
Somalia 1700 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpts] A spokesman from the information division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces, termed as despicable a statement made recently by the so-called defense minister of the terror regime of Mogadishu, General Muhammad Ali Samantar. The DFSS spokesman was replying yesterday to a statement released by Ali Samantar 13 May on the Galdogob and Ballambale areas administered by the DFSS which Samantar said were occupied by foreign troops. The so-called defense minister, Ali Samantar, of the terror regime of Mogadishu, made the statement while departing for Romania. It has become customary for the Mogadishu terror regime to try to hoodwink international opinion and hide the victories achieved by the Somali people opposed to the regime. The Mogadishu regime makes such pronouncements whenever members of the regime are going abroad on a begging mission.

The spokesman said that the Somali people and the world at large know that Galdogob and Ballambale areas of Mudugh and Ghel Gudut regions of central Somalia were captured by the fighters of the DFSS in July 1982 and the front still administers them. The spokesman said further that no foreign troops have either captured, occupied, or set foot on the two areas within the Somali territory. The DFSS spokesman said that the achievement of the DFSS fighters in the armed struggle cannot be concealed. The DFSS fighters have, during the past several years, captured large quantities of arms and ammunition from the terror regime of Mogadishu.

The current situation in the country and the imminent fall of the regime has forced General Samantar to make such a despicable statement. The spokesman added that the terror regime contin-

ues to attempt to portray to the world the internal war as foreign aggression. The regime's hue and cry is also an attempt to win sympathy and to receive arms and military assistance from Romania to be used to repulse the armed struggle of the Somali opposition forces against the fascist regime. In order to prolong its rule the Siad Barre regime has entered military alliance with U.S. imperialism and apartheid South Africa as well as Zionist Israel, but this cannot save the dying regime in any way, the DFSS spokesman said.

No amount of armament and military assistance from Romania can save the regime or help it repulse the just armed struggle being waged by the Somali people, the spokesman said. No foreign assistance to the Mogadishu regime will save it in any way from its imminent fall.

We warn the Romanian Government, which claims to be one of the nations that are in the forefront of the struggle for world peace and which, according to reliable sources, at the same time have given arms to the Mogadishu regime through the back market, not to help the Mogadishu regime in its inhumane acts of oppression and assault against the innocent and defenseless people of Somalia, the spokesman said.

### Defense Minister Samantar Visits Romania

For Bucharest reportage of the visit to Romania by General Mohamed Ali Samantar, member of the Political Bureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Central Committee and minister of defense, including his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romania Communist Party and president of the Republic, see the Romania Section of the 20 May Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

## TANZANIA

### Foreign Minister Comments on Ties With Malawi

MB161852 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 16 May 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After many years of frigid relations, Tanzania and Malawi have for the first time since independence decided to establish diplomatic ties. They have not seen eye to eye in the past over such issues as Malawi's close links with South Africa and the presence of Malawian exiles in Tanzania. On the line to Dar es Salaam, Robin White asked Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa why relations had been established now.

[Mkapa] Well, basically because commercial relations and other links have increased a great deal over the last few years, and I think it is advantageous when you have a diplomatic mission there to facilitate commerce and other relations, and that is really basically the only reason.

[White] Are you hoping that the political relations then might be better because they haven't been very good over the years, have they?

[Mkapa] They have been quite good over the years, actually. Its only in the early days of Malawi's independence when they had the government crisis there and some ministers resigned and sought refuge in our country. But those problems were sorted out very quickly.

[White] But you haven't, for instance, like Dr Banda's policy of dialogue with South Africa?

[Mkapa] Well, we have differences of policies, but we have differences in policy with many countries with which we have diplomatic relations.

[White] There also is the problem that Dr Banda at one time was claiming a large piece of Tanzania?

[Mkapa] Oh, if that was the case, it was many years back. I had almost forgotten it myself, until you mentioned it.

[White] What about the position of Malawi exiles in Tanzania? Is their position going to be altered by this establishment of diplomatic relations?

[Mkapa] No, it is not going to be altered. Our relations with all our neighbors are absolutely correct. We do not allow people who take refuge in our country, to use our territory for any destabilizing purposes against our neighbors.

[White] But you will not be handing any back, for instance?

[Mkapa] Absolutely not.

**Party Delegation Leaves for USSR Visit**  
*LD201244 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in*  
*Swahili 1000 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Dar es Salaam: A 13-man delegation of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi left Dar es Salaam today for the USSR for a 2-week long visit to study cooperative and production matters. A statement issued by a department of the party headquarters in Dar es Salaam said the visit is within the context of implementing the party decision to coordinate production in the country. The delegation is led by Ndugu Daudi Semkiwa, the Tanga regional party chairman and a member of the National Executive Committee.

## CHAD

### Sudanese Delegation Begins Ndjamenan Visit

#### Gives Press Conference

JN171544 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Ndjamenan, 17 May (SUNA) — President Hissein Habre received a written message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief, here today. The Sudanese delegation led by Staff Brigadier Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, member of the Transitional Military Council, held discussions with President Habre which lasted nearly 1 and 1/2 hours.

Following the talks, the Sudanese delegation led by Brig Fadlallah Burmah Nasir held a press conference in which he affirmed that the Sudanese-Chadian talks were fruitful and held in an extremely friendly atmosphere. He added that the viewpoints of the two sides were completely identical.

Responding to a question on the effect of the restoration of Sudanese-Libyan relations on Sudanese-Chadian relations, Brig Fadlallah Burmah Nasir said that Sudan had expressed the desire to restore good neighborly relations with all of its neighbors. He added that the restoration of relations with Libya does not mean that it will be at Chad's expense. He affirmed that Sudan's good standing with its neighbors will create a sound, suitable climate for solving all the region's problems. It will also enable Sudan to be play a positive role in solving all the problems.

Responding to a question on a draft plan for unity between Sudan and Libya, he explained that Sudan's relations with Libya were severed in the past and that the recent talks were aimed at restoring relations and removing the false estrangement. However, there has been no mention of unity until now.

On the developments in the internal situation in Sudan, Brig Fadlallah explained that he can say that the situation, in general, is calm. However, he added that he could not deny that there are some internal problems which have been pinpointed and which will be resolved according to a list of priorities, foremost of which are the economic problem, the national unity problem, and the problem of laying down the foundations of democracy. He said that the Sudanese authorities have prepared programs to overcome all these problems.

On the content of Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab's message to his brother Chadian President Hissein Habre, the head of the Sudanese delegation explained that the message contained the gratitude of the Sudanese Government and people and the Transitional Military Council to the Chadian president and people for their clear stand on Sudan and their 6 April Revolution. The head of the Sudanese delegation said that the message also contained an affirmation of Sudan's stand on Chad that stems from the principle of good neighborliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The message also contained Sudan's desire to do its utmost to improve and develop its eternal relations with Chad.

Chadian President Hissein Habre returned from his domestic tour to Kara, Batha, and (Baltin) Directorates on Thursday evening.

In another development, the Sudanese delegation will leave Ndjamenan for Lagos on Saturday to convey a message to Nigerian President Muhammad Buhari from Transitional Military Council Chairman Siwar al-Dhahab at 1300 on Saturday.

#### Meets With Habre

AB172049 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpt] President Hissein Habre this morning received in audience the first official Sudanese delegation which arrived in Ndjamenan yesterday and is bearer of a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, to the Chadian head of state. The Sudanese officials were led by General Fadlallah Burmah who is in charge of external relations in the Committee of the Transitional Military Council of Sudan. The audience lasted a long time. Speaking to Radio Chad after the audience at the Presidential Palace, General Fadlallah Burmah described the contents of his talks with the president of the republic:

[Begin recording in Arabic followed by French translation] First of all, I want to take this opportunity to thank the president for the audience he granted us. During the audience, I delivered a written message to President Hissein Habre from his brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council. During the talks, we also exchanged views on (?cooperation) between the two countries. Here also, we reiterated once again the commitment of the two sides to maintain, to safeguard and to strengthen the privileged ties existing between Chad and Sudan.

## GABON

### Minister Discounts Rumors on Ties With Israel

AB202028 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The Gabonese minister of information, posts and telecommunications has reacted to rumors on an eventual resumption of diplomatic relations between Gabon and Israel. In a statement handed to the press, Zacharie Myboto recalled that the break in the relations was a decision made within the framework of the OAU recommendation, following the (?fourth) Israeli-Arab war in 1973 and that this decision remains unchanged. Mr Myboto concluded that these rumors are unfounded.

### Sao Tomean Leader Ends Visit; Communique Issued

AB172110 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] President Pinto of Sao Tome left Libreville this morning for home at the end of a 48-hour working visit. The final communique issued at the end of the visit stressed the need for

Gabon and Sao Tome to perceive the current problems with understanding but without passion. Presidents Bongo and Pinto da Costa also expressed satisfaction over the firm commitment of their countries to the ideals of the Ciciba, the International Center for Bantu Civilization, which has its headquarters in Libreville and to those of the Economic Community of Central African States.

## RWANDA

### Cooperation Protocol Signed With Libya

LD180920 Tripoli JANA in English 0847 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Kigali, Shaaban 28, May 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yesterday evening in Kigali the capital of Rwanda a protocol of cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Rwanda in various fields was signed. The protocol was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industries and the foreign minister of Rwanda for his country's side.

## ZAIRE

### Executive Council Measures Against Customs Fraud

AB181030 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French  
0600 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] The 20 May festivities are just a day away. The 18th anniversary of the founding of the MPR will be marked by parades organized throughout the country by the regional authorities. This was decided at yesterday's Executive Council meeting. At the same time, the Executive Council sounded the alarm on fraud within the Customs Department. Things will no longer be as they were: Henceforth, all goods, except perish

able ones, will be cleared in Kinshasa instead of at Matadi, the thriving ground for fraud. According to the Executive Council, the measure is meant to clamp down on fraud.

### 'Large Number' of Exiles Return Following Amnesty

AB202047 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Kinshasa, May 20 (AFP) — A "large number" of exiles have returned to Zaire following the amnesty proclaimed by President Mobutu Sese Seko two years ago, an authoritative source said here today.

The source said the returning exiles included former ministers and leaders of secessionist rebellions in the 1960's. Not all had decided to settle in Zaire, but they have told they were free to enter and leave the country they pleased, he said. The source named the most prominent returnees as former Minister Thomas Kanza (foreign affairs), Mungul Diaka (education and ambassador in Brussels), Mbeka Makosso (deputy finance minister and ambassador in Paris) and Tshombe Ditenj, son of Moise Tshombe, the late Katangan secessionist leader, who was given a post in the government last February. Former Governor Andre Mdele, who took issue with the government over its financial and economic policy, had made several visits to the country in recent months, the source said. (Among) former rebels who had returned were Gbenye Christophe, deputy prime minister in the Kisangani government of Patrice Lumumba.

The source said there had been some political relaxation in Zaire, although it remained a one-party state. Of the 13 members of parliament jailed for 15 years in July 1982 for founding a second party and freed under the 1983 amnesty, six are free, five are under house arrest and the remaining two are in internal exile far from their home areas after being accused of political agitation in eastern Kasai Province last March, he added.

## GHANA

**Envoy Says Nigeria To Open Borders 'Any Moment'**

*AB201442 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Ghana's high commissioner to Nigeria, Brigadier Kwaku Adu Bediako, said talks are still going on with the Nigerian authorities to reopen Nigeria's borders to allow more illegal immigrants to leave the country. Brigadier Adu Bediako disclosed this to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport before he flew back to Lagos after consultations with the government. He said the borders will be reopened any moment from now.

Brigadier Adu Bediako said it was practically impossible for the 300,000 Ghanaian immigrants to leave within the 2 week-ultimatum. He therefore made several requests to the Nigerian authorities for an extension of time for those affected to collect their salaries and entitlements from their employers. Brigadier Adu Bediako regretted that such appeals were disregarded by the Nigerian Government. The high commissioner gave the assurance that the legal commission is still demanding that defaulting employers in Nigeria honor their contractual obligations to their employees. Brigadier Adu Bediako hoped the authorities in Benin and Togo would respond favorably by reopening their sides of the borders.

**Commentary Supports Protest Against Nigeria**

*AB180746 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 18 May 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading "Returnees Revisited," the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* supports the government's protest against the treatment being meted out to Ghanaian immigrants by the Nigerian authorities. It notes that when the military government took over power in Nigeria, the head of state, Major General Buhari, pledged that matters concerning Africa would be handled with care and caution; however, the paper says, the conduct of the Nigerian authorities over the last few years tend to belittle the trust and confidence reposed in them by the mass of the people of Africa. It recalls the Black Maria incident in 1981 when Ghanaians and other nationals were packed into an ill-ventilated prison van and left to die through suffocation and the 1983 Shagari expulsion of over 2 million immigrants and its attendant hardships.

Referring to the latest Nigerian quit order, the *GRAPHIC* deplores the slow pace at which the customs and immigration officials attended to the returnees and the inhuman manner in which the security agents opened fire on them. In view of this, the paper appeals to the Nigerian Government to set up a probe into the shooting incidents at the border and also explain whether it intends to pay compensation to the families of the deceased.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

**People's Assembly Approves Budget, Maritime Issues**

*AB201345 Dakar PANA in French 1110 GMT 19 May 85*

[Excerpts] Bissau, 19 May (ANG/PANA) — The second session of the third legislature of the People's National Assembly (ANP) ended its deliberations last Saturday evening with the approval of the decision made by The Hague Tribunal setting the maritime border between Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Guinea at 200 miles.

During the deliberations which began on 7 May 1985, the 50 ANP members approved the state budget totaling 1 billion pesos for the current year, and passed the draft budget law and the standing orders of the assembly.

The members of parliament under the chairmanship of their speaker, Mrs Carmen Pereira, also dwelled on the country's policy aimed at fostering the settlement of disputes — especially border disputes — through peaceful means.

The ANP recommended that the government should take appropriate economic measures aimed at overcoming the enormous economic difficulties which Guinea-Bissau is confronted with. It drew attention to the cases of public and private enterprises and parastatals which are now operating under their normal capacities.

## NIGERIA

**Repatriation Exercise To Conclude 24 May**

*AB202201 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] The repatriation of illegal immigrants by sea is now in its final stages. The operation, which started on the 12th of this month in Apapa port, is expected to be concluded on Friday this week. A Radio Nigeria staff correspondent reports that the rush at the commencement of the operation has ceased considerably. Officials at the port say that the evacuation has been going on smoothly and according to plans. The free-feeding arrangements of departing immigrants sponsored by the Federal Government has continued with many voluntary organizations and Nigerian philanthropists complementing government's efforts.

**NEW NIGERIAN Condemns VOA on Repatriation**

*AB200926 Lagos International Service in English  
0830 GMT 20 May 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] Reports of calumny and distortion of facts on the repatriation of illegal aliens by VOA and BBC are strongly condemned by the *NEW NIGERIAN*. The paper contends that the incident shows that Britain and America are not happy with Nigeria's efforts to build her economy without their assistance. It particu-

larly points an accusing finger at Britain, which has continued to campaign against the present government.

According to the *NEW NIGERIAN*, there is no better time for Nigeria to reassess her relations with Britain and America than now. The paper reiterates its call for Nigeria to terminate her membership of the Commonwealth and review her trade relations with the two countries. It says the use of powerful Western media to discredit, subvert, and destabilize the nation shows them to be worse than mere propaganda tools, and in so doing mock the much touted belief of their independence.

### Commentary Condemns 'Plot' Against UNESCO

*AB201215 Lagos International Service in English*  
0830 GMT 20 May 85

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Text] Since the United States announced her decision to quit UNESCO, the behavior of some Western European countries as well as Canada and Japan, has shown conclusively that there had been a plot to undermine the smooth working of this UN agency. A clear example of such attempts by these countries to wreck UNESCO came to light at a recent meeting of the board of the agency in Paris. As an oddman out, France, maintaining her support for the agency, backed out of a plan to reject the proposal of the agency to plug its current budget deficit. Apparently feeling disappointed, delegates from Britain, Japan, Canada, Belgium, and West Germany could not hide their annoyance and anger with France for supporting the plan which allowed UNESCO to use money from its anti-inflation fund to fill the gap caused by the U.S. withdrawal from the agency.

The action of these countries did not come as a surprise when considered against the background of the composition of the Western allies to the great influence now being wielded by the Third World countries within the agency because of the size of their membership in the organization. For one thing, the Western allies cannot bring themselves to understand why the agency, which apart from having an African, Mahtar Amadou M'bow, as director general, has developing countries influencing decisions because of their majority. Apparently, with such a large membership from the Third World countries, the agency can no longer be bent to serve the interest of the Western allies, especially of the United States and Britain as in the past. Instead, the agency seemed more inclined to carry out programs that served the Third World countries more than previously. This is something the United States and her allies cannot comprehend. As a result, the United States decided to pull out on the excuse that the agency had deviated from its original objectives and therefore needed reforms to be carried out within it. Since then, the Western countries such as Britain, Japan, Canada, and West Germany, have given motives of their intention to follow the American example.

There is no doubt that the withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO is a setback for the agency. For example, the United States provides a quarter of the agency's annual budget, meaning a loss of about \$43 million. But then, members have pledged to voluntary contributions amounting to about \$8 million. On its

part, UNESCO itself has saved about \$25 million through an economy drive. France so far has been the only European country to openly pledge her continued support for the organization, and has been living up to her promise. It is therefore not surprising that the French delegate, (Guissard Halimi), favored the director general's proposal to take money from a part of the budget normally earmarked as a reserve against inflation to plug the deficit. Apparently, veto power does apply in UNESCO. Ironically, the opposition to the proposal was spearheaded by Canada and backed by other Western countries and the Soviet Union. France, on the other hand, strongly backed the proposal and was supported by China and the developing countries which are in the majority in the 51-member board.

However, what seems to be annoying to Western diplomats is that the French stand put them off after they had believed that Paris would go along with the Western allies in the bid to further undermine UNESCO. All these go to show that the Western allies can only tolerate an organization which is ready to bend to their will. Any organization that refuses to go along will be punished for it. That seems to be the case now with UNESCO. If, however, the agency succeeds, it will be to the glory of the Third World countries and such others like France and China. Consequently, there must be coordinated efforts of these countries to make this possible.

### U.S., UK Support for Namibian Plan Condemned

*AB201902 Lagos International Service in English*  
1630 GMT 20 May 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The British antiapartheid movement recently sent a memorandum to Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe drawing the attention of the Thatcher administration to the urgent need to renew its policy toward Namibia's independence. The movement, like several others in different parts of the world, expressed disgust at the recent action by the South African Government to install the so-called interim government in Namibia. About the same time as the British antiapartheid movement submitted its memorandum, a UN-sponsored symposium on Namibia's independence ended in Singapore, with participants expressing the hope that the United States would not veto Namibia's resolution due for debate at the UN Security Council next month.

As far back as 18 years ago, the International Court of Justice at The Hague ruled that apartheid South Africa had neither legal nor moral right to maintain its presence in Namibia. Ever since, the UN had passed a number of resolutions calling on the Pretoria regime to disengage from the territory. But South Africa's response to these has been one of absolute contempt. It is clear that Pretoria's intransigence over the issue of Namibia's independence stemmed from the enormous political, military, and economic support it receives from its Western friends, notably Britain and the United States.

These two countries, which are members of the new moribund Western Contact Group on Namibia's independence, have used their financial (?trust) and the veto powers they enjoy in the UN Security Council to frustrate every move aimed at getting the

South African Government to respect world opinion. Though in theory they condemn apartheid and Pretoria's illegal administration in Namibia, in practice, they give succor and substance to the regime and its obnoxious political system.

It is, however, time that these supporters of South Africa review their policy. The daily protest against apartheid in the United States and the United Kingdom should serve as a signal of the world's increasing abhorrence of the evil of the apartheid system. The United States Government in Washington and the Thatcher administration in London should listen to the voices of protest by their people against their policies, which have encouraged the (?race-pickers) in South Africa to show contempt to the United Nations.

### TOGO

#### **Assembly Asks For Amendments on Elections**

*AB201735 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1230 GMT 20 May 85*

["Communique" issued by the Presidency — place and date not given]

[Text] During its 7 May session, the National Assembly asked for the amendment of Articles 24 and 29 of the Constitution of

30 December 1979. The amendment of Article 24 is part of the liberalization of our institutions. In fact, according to Article 24 of the Constitution, it is the party which proposes candidates to the legislative assembly. That was done in 1979 for the first legislative elections, but during the second legislative elections, candidates freely ran for seats.

This freedom to stand for parliamentary elections should therefore be followed by an amendment of Article 24, line 1, of the Constitution. Furthermore, to remain faithful to the democratization process unknown during the second legislative elections of the Third Republic, parliamentarians also asked for an amendment to Article 29 of the Constitution.

The speaker of the National Assembly has officially informed the founding-chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the republic about these amendments, and, in accordance with the provisions of Article 52, line 3 of the Constitution, asked for the opinion of the RPT Central Committee on these two amendments. The head of state agreed to this request of the speaker of the National Assembly and assured him that, at the appropriate time, the Central Committee would meet to study the two draft proposals.

## ANGOLA

**Dos Santos Reviews Work in Huila, Namibe**

*MB191035 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 18 May 85*

[Excerpt] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to the capital yesterday after a 3-day visit to the provinces of Huila and Namibe. The working visit made by President dos Santos was mainly aimed at reviewing the work carried out since June 1984, when the comrade president last visited these two provinces.

The head of state was able to observe on the spot that most of the guidelines and decisions taken during the visit he made almost 1 year ago have been carried out or are in the process of being carried out. Recommendations were made to overcome the obstacles behind the nonimplementation of some of the guidelines and decisions.

The state of organization of the organs of the MPLA-Labor Party in the provinces of Huila and Namibe was another theme which was examined during the important meetings that the comrade president held with provincial officials. The political and military situation in the 5th Region, which comprises the provinces of Huila, Namibe, Cunene, was also examined during the meetings held with the military command of the 5th Region, and the commander in chief of FAPLA was briefed in detail on the state of organization of our troops in the field.

During the working visit made to the province of Namibe by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, at the head of a high-powered government and party delegation, important directives were drawn up for the socioeconomic development of the province, particularly in the municipality of Tombua, the main fishing center in the country.

**Address in Namibe**

*MB181030 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 17 May 85*

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in Namibe Province on 16 May 1985 — recorded]

[Text] Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! Long live the People's Republic of Angola! United from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province! The struggle continues. Power to the people. Victory is certain. [Passage indistinct]

Our visit will not be long. [Passage indistinct] Since 1981, comrades from Cunene Province have had to flee to this area, (Cachada da Fera), in order to organize their lives [words indistinct] party and government work toward continuing to include the support of Cunene Province [words indistinct]. This is therefore an important party and government delegation. We would like to convey our revolutionary greetings, our love, and our solidarity with the Cunene Province comrades. Let us

strengthen this solidarity with our struggle, because our enemies have not laid down their arms yet.

Comrades, you are the victims of South Africa's criminal action, which affects our people. This is not a new situation. During the colonial (?period), the South African racists gave tremendous support to the Portuguese colonial war machine in order to repress the Angolan people, and prevent the independence of the Angolan people. Despite that support from South Africa and other countries, our people resisted and won, thus achieving their independence.

Meanwhile, the South Africans continued to carry out aggression against our people. In 1981, they attacked various areas of Cunene Province with extreme violence. They razed cities [passage indistinct].

Therefore, comrades of Cunene Province and representatives of the martyred residents of Cunene Province, we have been mobilizing support from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province. Various solidarity demonstrations were carried out by Angolan citizens from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province. [Passage indistinct] It is true that they have withdrawn a large portion of their forces, but they have left some forces within our country. [Passage indistinct]

The tactics of the South African enemy — which are not new, either — are intended to (?infiltrate) in [words indistinct] the territory they [word indistinct] and occupied, the UNITA armed gangs, so that those gangs may continue terrorist and destabilizing actions against our people and our economy. It is with great satisfaction that we, the leadership of the party and government, note that despite this difficult situation, the comrades from Cunene Province remain firm, their morale remains high, and they retain their courage. He duly organized party youth comrades continue to carry out their work. The duly organized Organization of Angolan Women comrades continue to carry out their work. The People's Defense Organization comrades are strengthening and organizing ranks, and the FAPLA comrades also continue to carry out our struggle with determination.

I am sure that we are going to win, despite the difficulties which we are experiencing today, because our villages were destroyed in Cunene Province. Ngiva is practically destroyed. However, what is most important is that we are independent. [Words indistinct] our freedom the struggle against the UNITA armed gangs, and the South African racists, and one day, when we completely regain our territory we will be able to build other villages and cities. Our country is wealthy; it has resources. What is important and of high priority is to begin fighting the enemy so that it will not take our land. Our land is sacred, and it must be defended; defended by all. In the past, our ancestors suffered. They knew how to fight, and we must follow the example of [words indistinct] and other kings who fought against colonialism in Angola, and later the example of [words indistinct] many youths who died in various parts of Angola, during the struggle the first war for national liberation, and now, during the second war of national liberation. Therefore, we must consider ourselves as temporary residents here in (Cachada da Fera), where the comrades from Cunene are found. Our objective is to regain our wealthy and fertile Cunene lands. One day we will build our cities

and (?villages) there. We will rebuild the houses, so that everyone may live freely. Thus, we are still living in times of struggle. And we are carrying out this struggle on a number of fronts, namely the military, diplomatic, political, and national reconstruction fronts.

Comrades, you know that we have been making efforts, especially on the military and diplomatic fronts. The withdrawal of the South African forces from southern Angola is the result of our people's effort. It is the result of the struggle that our people have been waging courageously in Cunene, Cuando, Cubango, and Moxico, thus in a number of regions of the national territory. This struggle is either directly waged against the South African aggressors or their allies, the UNITA armed gangs. At the diplomatic level, in support of the efforts made by our people in the military field, (?we have taken steps), and pressure has been exerted on South Africa. However, the withdrawal of the South African troops is not yet the definitive solution to the war problem in southern Angola. There are still problems which remain unsolved. In the first place, South Africa continues to support the UNITA armed gangsters, giving them weapons, ammunitions, uniforms, training, and transport to terrorize our people and destabilize our economy. Second, South Africa continues to (?oppress) the Namibian people, and the Namibian people will certainly not lay down their weapons without first gaining their independence and freedom. This means, therefore, that even on the diplomatic front, our efforts, and our desire is to conquer our land and win peace.

In order to conquer our occupied land and win peace, we must fight. Nothing will be given for free, without sacrifices, effort, or struggle. Thus external relations comrades and other party officials are continuing to make plans and studying new steps to be taken on the diplomatic front to force South Africa to accept a just solution to the Namibian problem, basen on UN Security Council Resolution 435, and a just solution between Angola and South Africa. UNITA has no value, no military importance whatever, without the support given it by South Africa.

With regard to the UNITA problem, we do not see any other solution. [Words indistinct] all the Angolans found in UNITA who are sorry for carrying out a senseless war because Angola is already independent and who want to join other Angolans to rebuild our land, will be welcome, they will be received with open arms. As a matter of facts, a number of compatriots have already been welcomed. You comrades from Cunene are aware that some time ago, dozens of, I would say over 100 compatriots [words indistinct] and were well looked after. This is one aspect of our policy. Another aspect which is also [word indistinct] is that all armed elements who are found in UNITA and who continue to challenge us by destroying our gains, the gains of our people and of the Angolan revolution through armed activities, will receive a vigorous response [words indistinct] FAPLA.

[Words indistinct] policy, a policy of national reconciliation which will respect the desire of our people to a total independence. A total independence cannot in any way be brought about through the sharing of political power with groups which are linked to the enemies of the Angolan people. [Words indistinct] national stability implies respect for the principles which our people have defined be it [words indistinct] MPLA-Labor Party,

be it in the Constitution of the republic approved by the People's Assembly which comprises deputies who represent the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene. [Words indistinct] a policy which involves all Angolans based on the principles defended by the Constitution [words indistinct] effort for economic and social reconstruction of the Angolan fatherland. The Angolans who act against our Constitution, therefore, our people, coming from outside with weapons to steal our people's cattle, destroy homes, railroads and [words indistinct] of our people, these obviously cannot be accepted as Angolans because they act as a declared enemy of the Angolan people and against enemies there is only one solution — struggle or their annihilation. [Applause]

Comrades and compatriots: During our stay here, we have been told that the comrades [words indistinct] in the Province of Cunene carrying out missions [passage indistinct]. Our government's attention is directed to our martyred people of Cunene. [Applause] It is also necessary that all of us should understand that this effort should come from the entire country and from every Angolan citizen. The Province of Cunene is ours. It belongs to every citizen. Accordingly, the defense of that province and the defense of its residents is an obligation of all Angolan citizens, from Cabinda to Cunene. I think that, as much as possible, we have tried to carry out this principle. A number of comrades coming from all the provinces of Angola are integrated in the FAPLA. In Cunene, military units composed of young men of [passage indistinct]. There in Cunene, our young men are aware that the enemy comes from outside, and against the enemy we must fight — firmly and in a united manner — because victory is certain. Long live the MPLA-Labor Party. [Crowd shouts: Long live!] Long live the People's Republic of Angola! [Crowd shouts: Long live!] From Cabinda to Cunene, we are only one! [Crowd shouts: People] From Cabinda to Cunene, we are only one! [Crowd shouts: Nation!] The struggle, [crowd shouts: continues] For the people's [crowd shouts: power] And victory, [crowd shouts: is certain]

Thank you very much, comrades. [Applause]

#### Speaks at Tombua Rally

MB191056 *Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1200 GMT 18 May 85

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at a rally in Tombua, Namibe Province, on 17 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee and government; comrade members of the regional Military Council of the 5th Region; comrade members of the party provincial committee in Namibe; comrade members of the Namibe Provincial Commissariat; comrade officials of the party and state in the Municipality of Tombua; dear comrades and compatriots: This is not the first time we have visited this place. We were here last year, and during our stay we visited a number of economic units of your municipality. We met with comrade officials and examined a number of problems facing the comrades in the production sector as well as in other fields of life in this municipality.

We cannot stand still. We must continue to advance. Accordingly, we are here to identify the problems that still exist and which prevent us from progressing more quickly. The comrades of the municipality as well as the comrades who have come with us from provincial headquarters and people's delegations from the province have already presented to us existing problems and have presented their proposals. We shall take these proposals into account.

We took a number of decisions last year but not all of them have been carried out. However, I am not blaming the comrades. The comrades here have made great efforts. You require greater support from the center, the central organs. That is the reason for this high-powered delegation. I have come here with a number of ministers, a number of officials — members of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau — to see whether we can speed up the support that we must render not only the municipality of Tombua but the province as a whole. The information we received following our meeting is that a number — I would even say most — of our decisions are being carried out. [Applause]

In brief, there are delays from the center in helping carry out a number of objectives we have established. However, things are being done. [Words indistinct] first, we must fully carry out what we decided upon last year and then carry out other decisions that we are not taking. The Municipality of Tombua is very important not only for the Province of Namibe but the whole country. The fish that is caught here feeds a large number of the Angolan population. Dried fish reaches a number of provinces in the south, north, and east. The same is true of salt. Accordingly, we have noted here that despite the efforts made by the comrades, there is perhaps a lack of greater sensibility and greater understanding of the problems and importance of this municipality from the center as well as other provinces.

Here [words indistinct] and you have a shortage of qualified personnel. You have a shortage of technicians. There is not a single doctor and you need more and better qualified nurses. This means that taking into account the importance of this province — because the fish and salt which is produced here serves to feed almost the entire country — we at the central level should have attended and must attend to the province's needs with regard to doctors and other things so that production can increase further and enable us to solve with greater efficiency and in a better way the problem of food, that is, fish, salt, and other products. Accordingly, this is one of the concerns that we will be taking with us and are going to present to the central structure.

There is another serious problem here. That is the problem of water. The problem of water is a serious one. It affects the life of the people as well as production. [Passage indistinct] We will make sure that we bring here competent [words indistinct] be they foreign or national enterprises to solve this problem of water.

In the political field, we have received information from the comrades of the party committee, particularly the comrade coordinator of the municipal committee, that the comrades are engaged in preparations for the holding of our congress, the party second congress. You are also engaged in tasks connected with the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of our independence.

Accordingly, I urge you to continue to carry out these tasks under the provincial government leadership as well as the leadership of the party provincial and municipal committees.

### **Government Condemns U.S. Boycott of Nicaragua**

*MB201811 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] The Angolan Government has pronounced its opinion concerning the economic boycott declared by U.S. Government against the Republic of Nicaragua. We are now going to read a press release issued by the Ministry of External Relations which arrived in our newsroom today:

The economic boycott which President Reagan has declared against the Republic Nicaragua seriously preoccupies the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, as it threatens all Contadora Group peace efforts in the region. This boycott contravenes the principles and norms of international law, and it places Central America's grave social problems in the sphere of East-West confrontation. It fails to take into account the principles of peoples' self-determination, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, peaceful coexistence, and solution of differences through dialogue.

Thus, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola condemns this boycott and appeals for a commitment to peace, calling on the directly involved parties to search for peaceful means to work toward a negotiated solution of Central America's problems.

### **Defense Minister Visits Military Regions**

#### **Responds to RSA Statement**

*MB201853 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, the minister of defense, recently visited the country's 3d and 6th Military Regions. He was leading a Defense and Security Council delegation and spoke to our Moxico correspondents on the recent declarations made by Magnus Malan, the South African defense minister, who threatened Angola with a new invasion:

[Begin recording] Of course, that was always the language of the leaders and chiefs of the apartheid system, threatening our young country which only recently achieved independence. As you know, this is not the first time that such threats have been made, and they have invaded us more than once. Only very recently, they carried out a new invasion in which conflicts led to what we could term as a defeat for the apartheid forces, which in turn led to that truce period which began of their own initiative, because they were the ones to invade us, and we had to face this invasion knowing that we must safeguard our sovereignty. The fact is that the Lusaka compromises were not observed. The reason they give, after 1 year, is that they have withdrawn as far as the border. Now, they are returning to the same language as before, threatening our territory.

[Words indistinct] because we are continuing the struggle and every time we are invaded, we will have to respond in an adequate manner, because then they will be carrying out an attack on us. [End recording]

#### **Ideology Secretary on Struggle**

*MB201927 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Comrade Roberto de Almeida, secretary for ideology of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who was a member of the Defense and Security Council delegation headed by Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha, spoke to our Moxico correspondents about the evolution of the situation in southern Africa:

[Begin recording] Here in Africa, and particularly in southern Africa, we can say that the future of the continent is being played out because we are currently witnessing a merciless struggle between on one hand, reason, justice, and the peoples' right to be free and independent, and on the hand, barbarity, oppression, and apartheid, which persists in its atrocious and horrific domination of a people who seek liberation.

Naturally, the forces of justice, reason, and freedom will undoubtedly win this unequal struggle, and it is this struggle that we must support. Therefore, this situation which we currently experience in southern Africa merely illustrates the agony of colonialism and imperialism, because the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples is inexorably following its path despite all the support which imperialism — through South Africa — gives to the reactionary forces, those forces which are trying to halt the wind with their bare hands. We know that the revolution is following its own path and that it will inevitably triumph.

Here, in southern Africa, we have witnessed efforts by independent African peoples to collectively protect themselves, such as the group named the Frontline States, in whose activities we have participated, and we have been trying to coordinate our position with the other independent African countries.

Besides the Frontline States, we have witnessed efforts by the independent countries of southern Africa in the economic field to free themselves from South Africa's economic domination in the framework of SADCC, which is the mechanism for coordinating the activities of southern African countries so that they may more efficiently protect themselves from the blows of South African colonialism. [End recording]

#### **KUP Details Downing of Plane, Train Attacks**

*MB210650 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to  
Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 21 May 85*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 21 May (KUP) — An MPLA Antonov-26 plane with registration No 6345, which was flying from the north of the country to Huambo, was shot down by UNITA's anti-aircraft guns and all its Cuban and FAPLA occupants were killed, including its pilot, a Portuguese named

Luis Antonio. In other attacks in the Huambo and Moxico Provinces, UNITA armed forces destroyed two trains, killing 88 FAPLA soldiers and 11 Cubans, according to a war communique issued by UNITA's chief of staff on Friday.

### **MOZAMBIQUE**

#### **Portuguese Cooperation Secretary Begins Visit**

##### **Meets With Machel**

*MB201949 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1030 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] President Samora Machel received in Maputo this morning Eduardo Ambar, the Portuguese state secretary for cooperation. Eduardo Ambar delivered a detailed message from Mario Soares, Portuguese prime minister. Our correspondent was informed later that the message from Mario Soares includes his answer to a message delivered to the Portuguese prime minister by Muradali Mamadhusen, President Samora Machel's private secretary. Eduardo Ambar offered President Machel an oil painting by Rui Filipe, who was born in Mozambique, and also a copy of the movie "Music in Mozambique," made by director Fonseca e Costa. The Portuguese state secretary for cooperation, who this morning held a working meeting with Rui Baltazar, the Mozambican finance minister, considered it very relevant that President Samora Machel received him right away. Eduardo Ambar arrived in Maputo last night and his visit will end Thursday.

##### **Holds Talks With Veloso**

*MB201951 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1700 GMT 20 May 85*

[Excerpt] Jacinto Veloso, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, this afternoon received Eduardo Ambar the Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, who arrived in Mozambique yesterday. Also this afternoon, Eduardo Ambar visited the Ministry of Education, where he held a meeting with officials of that ministry.

##### **Discusses Cooperation**

*MB201940 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1030 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Eduardo Ambar, Portuguese Secretary of state for cooperation, arrived in Maputo last night to hold talks with Mozambican authorities. On his arrival he was asked by reporters about the reasons for the blocking of the cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal. Eduardo Ambar answered that this cooperation is not blocked:

[Begin recording] Cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique is not blocked. There is certainly a lot to be done and many steps to be taken to increase this cooperation over the existing situation, but the latter cannot be regarded as being blocked. I think that my visit to Mozambique could contribute to confirming what I have just told you. [End recording]

The next question was about the trilateral cooperation involving Portugal, Mozambique, and the United States.

[Begin recording] Trilateral cooperation is an instrument that countries use nowadays to establish links among themselves, particularly between countries which face problems or shortcomings, and need projects and countries which have financial resources. Portugal believes in the trilateral cooperation, which is a useful instrument to implement projects which could not otherwise be accomplished. Trilateral cooperation is an instrument that should be used by Portugal as well as by those countries facing shortcomings. Mozambique is one such country. Portugal has a vast knowledge of Africa. The United States is a country with great financial resources which can certainly contribute to creating and implementing projects of interest to the other partners. The system of trilateral cooperation was recently discussed in Lisbon on the occasion of a seminar held by Gulbenkian Foundation, and the World Peace Foundation. In the context of that seminar, Mozambique had the opportunity to express its points of view on the trilateral cooperation. We have common projects and we think that the areas of cooperation have been already targeted and defined. It is natural that during my visit this matter would be discussed with the Mozambican authorities. [End recording]

#### **Defense Official Denounces False Recruitments**

*MB210632 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1030 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Lieutenant General Armando Panguene, national political commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces announced yesterday that a campaign is in progress against elements who, wearing the uniform of our security and defense forces, have been forcefully recruiting citizens, allegedly for military service. Recalling the recent speech by President Samora Machel at the closing of the week of the youth, Armando Panguene said that our government will organize the Mozambique people's participation in the defense of the motherland against the armed bandits.

Those individuals who are making these recruitments at night at cinemas and other public places are infiltrated elements. Once they are neutralized they will be punished severely and we will divulge their complete identity. This was said by the deputy minister of national defense, who was speaking yesterday at the Polana-Canico residential area in Maputo.

Armando Panguene exhorted the population to be vigilant against the enemies' maneuvers and actions, despite them wearing our uniform and speaking our language.

#### **ANC Official Urges Support Against 'Bandits'**

*MB201841 Maputo in English to Southern Africa  
1100 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] The African National Congress chief representative in Maputo, Jacob Zuma, has called for international support to Mozambique in its war against armed bandits. Mr Zuma said that a defeat of the bandits in Mozambique will be a victory for

the peoples in southern Africa. Any advance by the bandits is an advance for apartheid, he said. He was speaking yesterday at a rally held in Maputo suburb as part of solidarity week in preparation for Mozambique's 10th independence anniversary next month.

Mr Zuma paid tribute to Mozambique's example to the world of how peoples of different origins and appearance, of different languages and cultural roots, can overcome the division of race, tribe, and region and live together in brotherhood and equality. He told the audience, this perhaps is your greatest achievement and your greatest contribution to the liberation of Africa.

Turning to the South African situation, he said it is today characterized by three elements that seldom coincide in a revolutionary situation: a multiple crisis for the enemy, a militant mood among the people ready to die for their liberation, and a vanguard organization which is recognized by the entire population.

Yesterday's rally marked Africa Day in the solidarity week, and messages were also delivered by representatives of the Namibian liberation movement, SWAPO, and by the Saharan, Tanzanian, Zambian, Zimbabwean, and Algerian ambassadors. Lieutenant General Armando Panguene, vice defense minister and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, closed the rally with a warning that the elimination of apartheid is essential to peace in Africa. He recalled solidarity shown to Mozambique during the years of national liberation struggle, saying that arms will be the most important form of support. He said that such support was still necessary for Mozambique, followed by support for work in the fields of education and health.

### **NAMIBIA**

#### **SWATF Announces Killing of SWAPO 'Infiltrators'**

*MB201528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] SWATF has announced in Windhoek that its forces shot dead 27 SWAPO infiltrators in two separate attacks over the weekend. It says in a statement that the increased presence of infiltrators in Ovambo is a desperate attempt by SWAPO to regain its prestige. A total of 302 infiltrators have been shot dead by the force since the beginning of the year. In the same period the force has taken possession of 239 small firearms, 18 machine-guns, 24 RPG-7 missile launchers, ammunition, land mines, and explosives. Seven rubber dinghies have also been seized.

### **SOUTH AFRICA**

#### **Le Grange Says ANC May Strike Civilian Targets**

*MB201747 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the ANC could begin attacking so-called soft civilian targets in South Africa soon. Interviewed by the REUTER NEWS AGENCY, Mr Le Grange said that he had information that

the ANC might attack civilian leaders as well as officers in the police and the military defence force.

Mr Le Grange said that the ANC had committed 30 to 40 acts of sabotage since January of this year. He reaffirmed the belief of the government that the ANC, the banned South African Communist Party, and the internal United Democratic Front were behind the rioting in black townships in which more than 400 people have been killed in the past 15 months.

Mr Le Grange conceded that the demand for black political rights was also a factor in the unrest. Comparing present riots to those in 1976 and 1977 when more than 500 people were killed, Mr Le Grange told REUTERS that more adults were involved in the unrest at present and that the unrest was better coordinated this time. Mr Le Grange said that he did not regard the use of troops to help police in black townships as exceptional. He said that it had been a government decision based on the need for manpower.

#### **Treason Trial Postponed; Demonstrators Arrested**

*MB200952 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0948 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, May 20, SAPA — Nine people were arrested today following a demonstration outside the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg, where the trial of 16 United Democratic Front members on charges of high treason was adjourned to July 11.

#### **Nujoma Challenges RSA To Hold Free Elections**

*MB201828 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has challenged the South Africa Government to call for fair and democratic elections in Namibia to see who commands the most support in the country.

Mr Nujoma said SWAPO was also prepared to sign a cease-fire with Pretoria to be followed by the internationally supervised elections. Speaking in an interview in Lusaka today, Mr Nujoma said if South Africa was serious about the election in Namibia it should allow (?supervised) and democratic procedures in which the people would be free to choose their own representative government. The SWAPO leader appealed to the OAU, the Frontline States, the Nonaligned Movement, and the progressive world not to recognize the impending internal administration in Namibia.

#### **Anti-ANC Protesters Receive Payment for Actions**

*MB201613 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 20 May 85*

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — As an anti-terrorism protest of some 30 white students and 30 blacks gathered today on the anniversary of a massive bomb blast in central Pretoria, the leader of the black demonstrators admitted they had been promised payment for joining the protest.

Before the demonstration, the leader of the students, Mr Russel Crystal, had presented letters to seven foreign embassies, protesting against their support for the African National Congress. Each letter was signed by Mr Crystal, president of the rightwing National Student Federation [NSF] of South Africa, and recalled the Pretoria bomb blast of May 20, 1983.

Nineteen people were killed and more than 200 injured in the explosion, for which the ANC claimed responsibility.

"This is but one of example of ANC terror which kills, maims and deprives — all in the name of democracy," the letter to the German embassy stated. "The German Federal Government is an accomplice to these murders — both before and after the fact," Mr Crystal added.

Similarly worded briefs signed by the NSF, which has affiliate organisations on three white university campuses, were handed to delegates from the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Australia, Sweden and, Britain.

The NSF claimed each of the seven governments was an accomplice to deaths from terrorism in South Africa because they either supported the ANC or allowed them to gather funds in their countries.

Shortly after the letters were handed over, 60 demonstrators gathered outside at the site of the blast, the headquarters of the South African Air Force, a block away from Pretoria's Church Square. Thirty students clad in black togas held banners with slogans such as "ANC — a national crime," "ANC, SWAPO, PLO — partners in terror." While an equal number of blacks dressed in casual clothes stood among the demonstrators, their leader claimed they had been promised payment for taking part in the protest. He said they had been organised by an unidentified man in Mamelodi Township. Mr Crystal said the blacks were all members of a body called Operation Advance and Upgrade (OAU).

According to Mr Happy Muhare, who Mr Crystal said was leader of the OAU group, all the black protesters were unemployed and been transported from townships just before the protest. Some of the blacks had the letters "OAU" scribbled on their arms, and one had to ask his friend what the organisations name was.

One of them, Mr Patrick Mashale, told SAPA he had been made a members of the OAU just before coming to the demonstration.

"We weren't told what it was about," he said. At least half a dozen troops with machineguns kept watch on the demonstration during mid-afternoon traffic. The group dispersed after laying wreaths at the site of the blast and a trumpeter had played the "Reveille."

**Buthelezi Interviewed on Government Reform**  
*MB181200 Johannesburg International Service in*  
*English 0650 GMT 18 May 85*

[Interview with Chief Gatsha Mangosutho Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, on "Africa Review" program by panel chairman Pat Rogers; Andrew Tshali, news editor of Sotho television service of SABC; and Tertius Myburgh, editor of Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* newspaper — recorded]

[Text][Rogers] Chief, it is not generally known, perhaps, that you are, I think, the great grandson of Chief Cetshwayo, who was, I think, a nephew of Shaka, founder of the Zulus, and so you have come to your present position by blood line as well as political ability. Now, you have consistently rejected independence for KwaZulu. You have been perhaps, the biggest stumbling block to the implementation of grand design apartheid, and you came up instead, some 2 or 3 years ago, with the Buthelezi commission proposals for your idea of the political future of Natal-KwaZulu. I think the significant thing about the proposals was that you saw KwaZulu-Natal as one geographic and political entity. You saw a legislative assembly being elected on the basis of one man, one vote, with a qualified franchise, and an executive council, multi-racial executive council, chaired jointly by the chief minister of KwaZulu and the administrator of Natal. That was rejected at the time, but the latest reports are that the government is now looking at those proposals again. What do you think the chances are those proposals being in fact the blueprint for the future of that area?

[Buthelezi] One must say from the outset that, of course, we did that in the context of South Africa and southern Africa, so that, therefore, if the government is looking at them it is a heartening thing to know, but one must realize that we never thought of this Buthelezi experiment as something that we do outside the context of South Africa. We, in fact, regarded it as a pilot project for South Africa, because we thought that there is such interdependence in Natal-KwaZulu between all races that, if it worked there, it may well be the answer for the rest of South Africa.

[Rogers] Now, would that region, Natal-KwaZulu, have a measure of, in fact, would it have complete self-government within the broader South African [word indistinct]?

[Buthelezi] Quite correct, an autonomy within South Africa.

[Myburgh] It seems to me that the state president has laid the table for what I believe to be quite sincere talks with genuine and credible and legitimate black leaders. What is your view on entering that room and, seeing what is there, taking part in the talks?

[Buthelezi] Of course, Mr Myburgh, I must say, first of all, that as you know, you have known me, and watched my political career, and commented about it for many years. You know that I am one of the people who is denigrated because I am willing to talk to the government, and there are people who are prepared not only to denigrate me, but to kill me, because I am prepared to talk to the government. I have not shifted on that, but as far as this is concerned, my bottom line is that there must be a statement of intent.

[Myburgh] Chief, but when you and the state president sit down quietly, alone, as men in the study of a Cape Dutch homestead down in the Cape, just as men, is there — no audience, no reporters, no diplomats — is there a meeting of minds? Do you understand each other as people?

[Buthelezi] I would say yes, really, I think even more so than Mr Vorster, I must say. I find that there is real communication. And in fact, he has demonstrated this, because one of the major issues I raised at that private meeting was the release of Mandela. For me, that is not a bandwagon issue, as many people try to use it, because they are leaning on Mandela. I do not need Mandela to lean on, myself. He was a colleague of mine in the ANC, and we have been brothers and colleagues for many years, so I do not need him for my political credibility, but I have pursued this issue of his release, even with Mr Vorster. But the present state president has demonstrated to me that, you know, he is more flexible than Mr Vorster, insofar as he moved away from the whole concept of releasing him to pigeonhole him into the Transkei.

[Myburgh] Is he right to have preconditions about his release?

[Buthelezi] Well, I have appealed to him not to have any preconditions, but still, one must give him credit that, unlike Mr Vorster — Mr Vorster used to tell me point blank in my face that he would never release him as long as he was prime minister. He said that one thing that his father taught him was that he must never take a snake into his bosom. That is how he used to describe Mandela, but I think that the state president has actually moved away from trying to keep him in the Transkei once he is released, and only stipulated that on his parole he should renounce violence. I am not saying that Mr Mandela should renounce violence, of course. I say that he has moved further as far as that is concerned, and must be given credit for that, but I have still appealed to him after that, to say that he must release him on humanitarian grounds, because in our discussion I found that this man has got a heart. For instance, he said to me that he felt that anyone over 60 should not be in jail. So I say that, on the basis of that, he is therefore capable of releasing Mandela without any preconditions.

[Tshali] So, Chief Minister, with all this effort at reform, and with the creation of certain forums from which we may bargain, from which we may talk, even if the government has not declared its intention yet, do you think we ... [change of thought] do you see any direction that we are moving in, or the government is moving in? Is it the right direction?

[Buthelezi] I think that one (?issue), Mr Tshali, that I must highlight, is the statement in the major speech that the state president made at the opening of parliament, when he said that black people in so-called white areas, which is 87 percent of South Africa, were now to be regarded as permanent. I think that is actually a major shift from the Verwoerdian ideological apartheid, and I think that he should be given credit for that. But I think the major issue which we address in South Africa is the issue of sharing — the sharing of power. You know, of course, that all credible organizations, including Inkatha, believe in one man, one vote, in a unitary state. But over the years I have said myself that we need to compromise. Both white and black need

to compromise, and therefore I do not insist that it should be only on that conditions, even if it is my ideal — I am not abandoning one man one vote in a unitary state — but realizing that whites, as of now, will not buy it under any circumstances I therefore think we must start somewhere. As the Chinese, say, even a journey of a thousand miles starts with one step. So, I think that we should accept that we must share power somehow. Reform out of that should not necessarily be a copy of what happens in Britain or anywhere else, because I think the situation in this country is very unique.

[Myburgh] I wonder whether, Chief Minister, if I can just interrupt you there. I think that one of the obstacles arose just now in one of your responses, and that was, which comes first, the statement of intent by the president, or the talks. I wonder whether, in fact if one goes into the room to decide on what the statement of intent should be, what the purpose of these talks should be, if one is not putting the cart before the horse, the other way round — that nothing will ever get off the ground if one is dogmatic about that. First of all, men go into a room, leaders go into a room, and decide how to participate fully in politics.

[Buthelezi] Well, as far as I am concerned, I think really I have compromised more than anyone, because in black politics it is very difficult to be constructive. If one is just working for popularity, one cannot be constructive, and I think that, even with what Mr Rogers mentioned — the Buthelezi commission — I have been attacked by some people for that. I have been attacked in this country, for instance, for saying that we need to look at several solutions for South Africa, because the unitary state democracy, a la Westminster, was not actually ordained by God Almighty. You see, you must realize that you are talking with a man who has already moved towards compromises, which have cost me dearly. And I am prepared to pay a price because I think that, unless there are people [word indistinct] who are prepared to pay a price, then God help us.

[Rogers] Perhaps one of the major moves that has been made is the new Constitution, the tricameral parliament, and on that one you remained implacably opposed.

[Buthelezi] I am quite opposed. To me, to ignore 72 percent of the African population and say you are addressing the issue of power sharing in this country — that is a nonstarter to me as a solution. That is why I am implacably opposed to it, because I think that it multiplies conflict. There is conflict between white and black in this country, and I think this sort of set-up multiplies conflict, insofar as it creates resentment against those who are participating, even among their own people, between coloreds themselves, and between Indians themselves, and also between Indians and Africans, and Africans and Indians, and coloreds and Indians.

[Myburgh] At this very, very moment one finds a degree of fractiousness and division in black opinion, between Inkatha and the UDF [United Democratic Front], and the ANC, and Black Consciousness, and trade unions — the whole spectrum of opinion. Do you not think this as an immense pity, to have such a divided black opinion, which makes it almost incoherent in many ways?

[Buthelezi] Of course, the first thing, you know, Mr Myburgh, that I must say, is that the divide-and-rule principle has always been used to divide black people. But, I think that it would be nonsensical for me to say white are responsible for these divisions. It would be utter nonsense to say so. While whites have contributed, for instance, in making some black people ashamed of their ethnicity, for instance, their culture, as we were talking to Tshali just now, but, beyond that, I think that it is just a tragedy, because this is not a South African problem. You look at the whole of southern Africa, just view the whole of southern Africa. You look at what happens in Mozambique, even after liberation. And look at what happens in Lesotho, and just look at what happens in Angola, and even in Zimbabwe, for that matter.

[Rogers] It is that kind of example, as you know well, Chief, that makes white here very anxious about their future.

[Buthelezi] Yes, I can understand that, I can understand the whites getting more into the laager, because they see us tearing each other apart, as black people. But at the same time, what I am trying to say is that some people, as Mr Tshali was asking me, tended, in the past, to try and denigrate me by saying that I should forego my Zulu base, as if that is a problem, as if, if I did that, this country would be liberated. Which is nonsense, because the ANC — as Mr Myburgh was asking me — and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], even now, after a quarter of a century, 25 years, they are not on speaking terms. Even now, at the OAU and the United Nations, they are an embarrassment.

[Rogers] I think I am right in saying that Inkatha has a paid-up membership of nearly one million people, and that in your capacity as president of that, plus chief minister of KwaZulu, you probably lead about 6 million, which is more than the total white population of South Africa, and of course, not all of you Inkatha membership is Zulu. I think 40 percent of it is reputed to be nonZulu. So, those are your credentials. That is your constituency.

[Buthelezi] Precisely.

[Rogers] Let us look now at the ANC. How do you see their power base in South Africa?

[Buthelezi] You know, I am very, very pleased, Mr Rogers, that you have asked me this question, because I think that both here and outside, people glibly talk about the ANC. I think that one must define terms, because I was a member of ANC myself, until it folded up. And that was ANC, which was operating as Inkatha is operating, with delegates going to conference, making decisions on the basis of mandate given to them by those who elected them. But then, when the government clamped down on ANC and PAC, then the external leadership which was established abroad, led by Mr Oliver Tambo, was actually set up to carry on the international diplomacy on behalf of the people of South Africa, and on behalf of the movement. But then in Morogoro in Tanzania, they decided to opt for violence. And now, when people talk about ANC now, they talk about it as if it is a movement as it was operating in this country, whereas I always make it a point that it is the external mission of the ANC — which I am not disowning, but I think that it should not just be said glibly, ANC, ANC, because one must make a distinction. Now, over the years,

you know, Mr Tambo and I have met. In fact, as a matter of fact, I led a delegation of 16 people in 1979 to meet him in London at his special request and insistence, and the whole issue of my being chief minister was never an issue. I know that when the eight broke away from the external mission of the ANC they used that — my closeness to Tambo — as one of the reasons why they broke away from him, but at the same time, there are no ideological differences. That is the tragedy, gentlemen, that there are no ideological differences between black organizations. It is a question of differences on strategy. All of us are committed to change and to the destruction of apartheid. The question is, how?

[Myburgh] Exactly about that how, Chief. I am sure, as a man of moderation yourself, you must be as deeply concerned, as many South Africans are about the extent of violence and unrest that one has, particularly in some regions of South Africa. Is this just random, unstructured, spontaneous combustion violence,? Is it led? How can it be stopped?

[Buthelezi] I do not know whether Mr Myburgh, as editor of our largest newspaper, you would remember that at the time when I campaigned very enthusiastically with the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] — during the referendum, you know — pleading to whites to vote no to the Constitution. You remember that I did warn that there would be violence, because of heightened black anger in this country. And you remember that, in fact, the then prime minister, now state president, actually warned me and said: Buthelezi, do not try it. But I was not saying that I was going to do it myself. If I warned you as a friend, you know, and said to you: Look, do not travel along that route, because near that bush there is a snake, I would not be meaning that I am going to put it there. So, therefore, there was heightened anger because of the Constitution, because you remember that even Chief Matanzima came to me, to see me at Tongaat, because even he, with his independence, felt that black people must, for the first time, throw in their lot together and stand against this as one unit. Even despite independence, this is the extent of feeling about the new Constitution. But then, you see, after that, there

was this downturn in the economy, which is also a very important factor. But in addition to that, let us not beat about the bush and pussyfoot about the issue, there are people there are organizations, there are black leaders, who have said that they want to make this country ungovernable. They have said so without any compunction. So it is a combination of all these factors, which has compounded our problem, of division among black people.

[Tshali] You have always advocated a multifaceted strategy for black organizations, so-called liberation organizations, including Inkatha.

[Buthelezi] Correct.

[Tshali] Now, do you see this as still a feasible approach?

[Buthelezi] Yes. In fact, if we abandon that, Mr Tshali, then our goose is cooked, because my view is that we need to recognize the fact that, as black organizations, no one has the monopoly of truth; no one is a premier factor in the liberation struggle. We must realize that a multistrategy approach, which I have always advocated in Inkatha, is the most important thing, because the area is so wide, and the problem so complex, that each force for change in this country has a role to play. But now, you see, I see a very disturbing development. For instance, if you look at the UDF - Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] conflict, you see that people are now fighting for territory, like rogue bulls, buffaloes, or like rogue elephants, you know, bull elephants, where they say they do not want any one here except themselves. You see, there are some people who say that they want to seize power in this country, they want to grab it, you know, and are not prepared to negotiate, as I say I want to negotiate. So you see, then, they want to eliminate others as well. It is a question of some people wanting to eliminate others, insofar as they want to be the sole authentic voice of black people.